सिविल सेवा (प्रारंभिक) टेस्ट सीरीज़-2024

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम

Test Code: P1/P2/P3-2417

परीक्षण पुस्तिका

सामान्य अध्ययन

टेस्ट – 17

A

समय : दो घण्टे **पूर्णांक : 200**

अनुदेश

1. **परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने के तुरन्त बाद, आप इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका की पड़ताल अवश्य कर लें कि इसमें कोई बिना छपा, फटा या छूटा हुआ पृष्ठ अथवा प्रश्न आदि न हो। यदि ऐसा हो तो इसे सही परीक्षण पुस्तिका से बदल लीजिए।**
2. **उत्तर-पत्रक में सही स्थान पर परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम A, B, C या D यथास्थिति स्पष्ट रूप से कूटबद्ध कीजिये।**
3. इस पंक्ति के साथ में दिये गए कोष्ठक में आपको अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखना है। परीक्षण पुस्तिका पर **और कुछ न** लिखें।
4. इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका में **100** प्रश्नांश (प्रश्न) दिये गए हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी में छपा है। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश में चार प्रत्युत्तर (उत्तर) दिये गए हैं। इनमें से एक प्रत्युत्तर को चुन लें जिसे आप उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित करना चाहते हैं। यदि आपको ऐसा लगे कि एक से अधिक प्रत्युत्तर सही हैं तो उस प्रत्युत्तर को अंकित करें जो आपको सर्वोत्तम लगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश के लिये केवल एक ही प्रत्युत्तर चुनना है।
5. आपको अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तर अलग से दिये गए उत्तर-पत्रक पर ही अंकित करने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में दिये गए निर्देश देख लें।
6. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
7. इससे पहले कि आप परीक्षण पुस्तिका के विभिन्न प्रश्नांशों के प्रत्युत्तर उत्तर पत्रक पर अंकित करना शुरू करें, आपको प्रवेश प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ प्रेषित अनुदेशों के अनुसार कुछ विवरण उत्तर-पत्रक में देने हैं।
8. आप अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तरों को उत्तर-पत्रक में भरने के बाद तथा परीक्षा के समापन पर केवल उत्तर-पत्रक अधीक्षक को सौंप दें। आपको अपने साथ परीक्षण पुस्तिका ले जाने की अनुमति है।
9. कच्चे काम के लिये कुछ पत्रक परीक्षण पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न हैं।
10. **गलत उत्तरों के लिये दंड:**

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न-पत्रों में उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिये गए गलत उत्तरों के लिये दंड दिया जाएगा।

(i) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर हैं। उम्मीदवार द्वारा प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये दिये गए एक गलत उत्तर के लिये प्रश्न हेतु नियत किये गए अंकों का **एक-तिहाई** दंड के रूप में काटा जाएगा।

(ii) यदि कोई उम्मीदवार एक से अधिक उत्तर देता है, तो इसे **गलत उत्तर** माना जाएगा, चाहे दिये गए उत्तरों में से एक उत्तर सही हो, उस प्रश्न के लिये उपर्युक्तानुसार ही दंड दिया जाएगा।

(iii) यदि उम्मीदवार द्वारा कोई प्रश्न हल नहीं किया जाता है, अर्थात् उम्मीदवार द्वारा उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है, तो उस प्रश्न के लिये **कोई दण्ड नहीं** दिया जाएगा।

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

***ध्यान दें :* अनुदेशों का अंग्रेज़ी रूपान्तर इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ पर छपा है।**

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

1. लक्षद्वीप के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह क्षेत्रफल के संदर्भ भारत का सबसे छोटा केंद्रशासित प्रदेश है।
2. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह की तुलना में इस द्वीपसमूह में द्वीपों की संख्या अधिक है।
3. यह तमिलनाडु के तट से लगभग 300 किलोमीटर पूर्व में स्थित है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

2. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. नोआ-देहिंग
2. संकोश
3. मानस
4. सुबनसिरी

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी की उत्तरी तट की सहायक नदियाँ ***नहीं*** हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

3. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. जेट प्रवाह समतापमंडल की ऊपरी परतों में लंबवत रूप से प्रवाहित होने वाली भूनिक्षेपी पवन है।
2. जेट प्रवाह वहाँ उत्पन्न होते हैं जहाँ अलग-अलग तापमान की वायुराशियाँ एकत्र होती हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

4. यह भारी वर्षा और उच्च आर्द्रता से युक्त उन क्षेत्रों में पाई जाती है जहाँ वनस्पति की वृद्धि अच्छी हो। अत: इन क्षेत्रों में मृत जैव पदार्थ बड़ी मात्रा में एकत्रित हो जाते हैं, जो मृदा को ह्यूमस तथा पर्याप्त मात्रा में जैव तत्त्व प्रदान करते हैं। यह किस प्रकार की मृदा है?

(a) लैटेराइट मृदा *(b)* वन मृदा
(c) पीटमय मृदा *(d)* जलोढ़ मृदा

5. युति-वियुति (syzygy) के दौरान, चंद्रमा और सूर्य का गुरुत्वीय बल तीव्र हो जाता है जिससे ज्वारीय बल में वृद्धि होती है। ऐसी स्थिति में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा ज्वार देखा जा सकता है?

(a) लघु अथवा निम्न ज्वार *(b)* दीर्घ अथवा उच्च ज्वार
(c) ज्वारीय बाढ़ *(d)* भाटा ज्वार

6. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. गैलापागोस द्वीप अटलांटिक महासागर में स्थित है।
2. भूमध्य रेखा कोलंबिया, ब्राज़ील और इक्वाडोर से होकर गुजरती है।
3. कोलंबिया अपनी सीमा प्रशांत और अटलांटिक दोनों महासागरों से साझा करता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

7. दक्षिण अमेरिकी क्षेत्र में पाए जाने वाले 'फज़ेंडा' प्रसिद्ध हैं

(a) कॉफी उत्पादन के लिये *(b)* गन्ने की कृषि के लिये
(c) पशुपालन के लिये *(d)* रबर उत्पादन के लिये

8. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

असंबद्धता		*जिनके मध्य विद्यमान है*
1. मोहोरोविकिक	:	भूपर्पटी और मैंटल
2. लेहमैन	:	मैंटल और बाह्य क्रोड
3. गुटेनबर्ग	:	आंतरिक और बाह्य क्रोड
4. कॉनराड	:	उपरी और निचली मैंटल

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

9. सौर सूर्यातप के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. एक ही अक्षांश पर महाद्वीपीय भाग की तुलना में महासागरीय भाग पर अधिक सूर्यातप प्राप्त होता है।
2. भूमध्य रेखा पर उष्ण कटिबंध की तुलना में कम सूर्यातप प्राप्त होता है।
3. पृथ्वी इसकी सतह के निकट स्थित वायुमंडलीय परतों में दीर्घ तरंगों के रूप में ताप का संचरण करती है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

1. With reference to Lakshadweep, consider the following statements:

1. It is the smallest union territory of India in terms of area.
2. The archipelago consists of more islands than the Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands.
3. It lies about 300 kms east from the coast of Tamil Nadu.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

2. Consider the following:

1. Noa Dehing
2. Sankosh
3. Manas
4. Subansiri

How many of the above are ***not*** north bank tributary of the river Brahmaputra?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

3. Consider the following statements:

1. Jet Stream is a geostrophic wind blowing vertically through the upper layers of the stratosphere.
2. Jet Streams develop where air masses of differing temperatures meet.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

4. It is found in the areas of heavy rainfall and high humidity, where there is a good growth of vegetation. Thus, large quantity of dead organic matter accumulates in these areas, and this gives a rich humus and organic content to the soil. Which type of soil is it?

(a) Laterite soil *(b)* Forest soil
(c) Peaty soil *(d)* Alluvial soil

5. During syzygy, the Moon and Sun's gravitational forces reinforce each other, increasing the tidal force. Which of the following tides can be observed in such a situation?

(a) Neap tide *(b)* Spring tide
(c) Flood tide *(d)* Ebb tide

6. Consider the following statements:

1. Galapagos Island is situated in the Atlantic Ocean.
2. Equator passes through Columbia, Brazil and Ecuador.
3. Columbia shares borders with both the Pacific and Atlantic Ocean.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

7. 'Fazendas' are found in South American region. They are famous for

(a) Coffee production *(b)* Sugarcane cultivation
(c) Cattle ranching *(d)* Rubber production

8. Consider the following pairs:

	Discontinuity		*Lies between*
1.	Mohorovicic	:	Crust and mantle
2.	Lehman	:	Mantle and outer core
3.	Gutenberg	:	Inner and outer core
4.	Conrad	:	Upper and lower mantle

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

9. With reference to Solar insolation, consider the following statements:

1. At the same latitude the insolation is more over the Ocean than over the Continents.
2. The Equator receives less insolation than the tropics.
3. The earth transmits the heat to the atmospheric layers near to the earth in long wave form.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

10. दक्षिणी गोलार्द्ध में सामान्यत: वर्ष का सबसे बड़ा दिन कब होता है?

(a) दिसंबर माह के दूसरे भाग में
(b) दिसंबर माह के पहले भाग में
(c) जनवरी माह के दूसरे भाग में
(d) जनवरी माह के पहले भाग में

11. भारत में तंबाकू बोर्ड के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. तंबाकू बोर्ड एक सांविधिक निकाय है।
2. यह कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबद्ध एक नियामक संस्था है।
3. तंबाकू बोर्ड का मुख्य कार्यालय गुंटूर में है।
4. भारत विश्व में तंबाकू का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक देश है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

12. निम्नलिखित देशों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. रूस 2. जर्मनी
3. भारत 4. जापान

उपर्युक्त में से कितने देश चार देशों के समूह (G-4) का हिस्सा हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

13. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. गलील सागर (Sea of Galilee) पूर्णत: इज़रायल में स्थित एक ताज़े जल की झील है।
2. जॉर्डन नदी का उद्गम हर्मन पर्वत की ढलान से होता है और यह मृत सागर में जल विसर्जित करती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

14. 'मरमंस्क पत्तन' निम्नलिखित में से किस सागर के निकट स्थित है?

(a) बैरेंट्स सागर *(b)* कारा सागर
(c) उत्तरी सागर *(d)* श्वेत सागर

15. 'डार्क शिपिंग' पद सर्वोत्तम रूप से संदर्भित करता है-

(a) सीमा शुल्क विनियमों से बचने के लिये नौवहन (शिपिंग) संबंधी सूचना देते वक्त कार्गो संबंधी जानकारी को गुप्त रखने की प्रथा।
(b) स्थापित समुद्री प्रोटोकॉल का पालन किये बिना स्वेच्छा से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग में नौकायन करना।
(c) जहाज़ों द्वारा अपने आस पास के वातावरण में घुलने-मिलने के लिये उन्नत छद्म तकनीकों का प्रयोग।
(d) ऐसी स्थिति जिसमें गुप्त तरीके से नौवहन के दौरान जहाज़ों की स्वचालित पहचान प्रणाली (AIS) को निगरानी से बचने के उद्देश्य से बंद कर दिया जाता है।

16. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. फ्राँस
2. मेडागास्कर
3. मॉरीशस
4. सेशेल्स
5. भारत
6. मालदीव

उपर्युक्त देशों में से कितने हिंद महासागर आयोग और हिंद महासागर रिम एसोसिएशन दोनों का हिस्सा हैं?

(a) केवल तीन *(b)* केवल चार
(c) केवल पाँच *(d)* सभी छह

17. तिब्बत के पठार के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह संवहन धारा के निर्माण में सहायक होता है जोकि अंतत: मस्कारेन उच्च को सुदृढ़ करती हैं।
2. इस पठार के अत्यधिक गर्म होने से भारतीय ग्रीष्मकालीन मानसून के परिमाण पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है।
3. यह ठंडी, शुष्क साइबेरियाई पवनों को उत्तर-पश्चिमी क्षेत्र तक पहुँचने से रोकने का कार्य करता है।
4. तिब्बत के पठार का ताप जितना अधिक होगा, उष्णकटिबंधीय पूर्वी जेट धारा का विस्तार उतना ही अधिक होगा।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

10. In the southern hemisphere, the longest day of the year normally occurs in the

(a) Second half of the month of December
(b) First half of the month of December
(c) Second half of the month of January
(d) First half of the month of January

11. With reference to Tobacco Board in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Tobacco Board is a statutory body.
2. It is a regulatory body attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
3. The Tobacco Board's Head Office is in Guntur.
4. India is the largest producer of tobacco in the world.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

12. Consider the following countries:

1. Russia 2. Germany
3. India 4. Japan

How many of the above countries are part of the Group of Four (G4) nations?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

13. Consider the following statements:

1. Sea of galilee is a freshwater lake, located completely inside Israel.
2. Jordan river originates on the slopes of Mount Hermon and drains into the dead sea.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

14. 'Murmansk port' opens up into which of the following seas?

(a) Barents sea *(b)* Kara sea
(c) North sea *(d)* White sea

15. The term 'Dark shipping' best refers to

(a) The practice of concealing cargo information on shipping manifests to evade customs regulations.
(b) The act of deliberately sailing through international waters without adhering to established maritime protocols.
(c) A condition in which vessels use advanced camouflage techniques to blend into their surroundings.
(d) A situation in which vessels have their Automatic Identification System (AIS) switched off so as not to be detectable.

16. Consider the following:

1. France
2. Madagascar
3. Mauritius
4. Seychelles
5. India
6. Maldives

How many of the above countries are part of both Indian Ocean Commission and Indian Ocean Rim Association?

(a) Only three *(b)* Only four
(c) Only Five *(c)* All six

17. With reference to the Tibetan Plateau, consider the following statements:

1. It provides for convective currents, which ultimately strengthens the Mascarenes high.
2. The excessive heating of the Tibetan Plateau has a negative effect on the magnitude of the Indian Summer monsoon.
3. It acts as a barrier for cold, dry Siberian winds from reaching the North-western region.
4. The higher the heating of the Tibetan plateau, the greater is extent of the Tropical Easterly Jet Stream.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

18. पश्चिमी विक्षोभ के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पश्चिमी विक्षोभ के कारण होने वाली वर्षा भारत में खरीफ फसलों के विकास के लिये आवश्यक है।
2. ये चक्रवाती गतिविधियाँ हैं जिनका परिचालन भूमध्य सागर से भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की ओर होता है।
3. पश्चिमी विक्षोभ से पहले वायु ऊष्म, आर्द्र होती है तथा इसके उपरांत वायु ठंडी, शुष्क होती है।
4. अल-नीनो वर्षों के दौरान पश्चिमी विक्षोभ सामान्यत: कमज़ोर होता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

19. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन I:

गोलार्द्धों में ग्रीष्म माह के दौरान ओज़ोन छिद्र की मोटाई सर्वाधिक होती है।

कथन II:

ओज़ोन परत की मोटाई ध्रुवीय समतापमंडलीय मेघों के निर्माण के परिमाण के व्युत्क्रमानुपाती होती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है
(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है

20. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पाला आर्द्रभूमि : मणिपुर
2. रुद्रसागर झील : असम
3. लोकटक झील : त्रिपुरा
4. दीपोर बील : मेघालय

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित ***नहीं*** हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

21. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पारादीप
2. जवाहरलाल नेहरू पत्तन
3. मोरमुगाओ
4. कोच्चि

उपर्युक्त भारतीय पत्तनों को उनकी अवस्थिति के संदर्भ में उत्तर से दक्षिण दिशा में व्यवस्थित कीजिये:

(a) 1-2-3-4 *(b)* 2-1-3-4
(c) 3-4-1-2 *(d)* 4-3-1-2

22. हाल ही में एक व्यक्ति X अपने परिवार के साथ ओंकारेश्वर मंदिर दर्शन के लिये गया। यह मंदिर एक विशाल नदी के नदी द्वीप पर स्थित है, यदि व्यक्ति X जिज्ञासावश नदी के उद्गम स्थल से लेकर उसके मुहाने तक की यात्रा करते है और यह माना जाए कि उन्होंने इस दौरान कोई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पार नहीं की है तो अपनी यात्रा (उद्गम और गंतव्य सहित) के दौरान वे न्यूनतम कितने राज्यों से होकर गुजरे होंगे?

(a) एक राज्य *(b)* दो राज्य
(c) तीन राज्य *(d)* चार राज्य

23. निम्नलिखित स्थितियों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. समुद्र की सतह के उपर उच्च ऊर्ध्वाधर पवन अपरूपण।
2. भूमध्य रेखा के निकट 0 से 10 डिग्री अक्षांश।
3. वायुमंडल के ऊपरी भाग में प्रति चक्रवाती स्थितियाँ।
4. हिमांक के लगभग समुद्र का पृष्ठीय तापमान।

उपर्युक्त स्थितियों में से कितनी उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों के निर्माण में योगदान देंगीं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

24. पूर्वी घाट की निम्नलिखित पहाड़ियों को उत्तर से दक्षिण दिशा के क्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिये:

1. पालनी पहाड़ियाँ
2. जवादी पहाड़ियाँ
3. पालकोण्डा पहाड़ियाँ
4. नल्लामाला पहाड़ियाँ
5. नागरी पहाड़ियाँ

नीचे दिये गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही विकल्प चुनिये:

(a) 4 – 3 – 5 – 2 – 1 *(b)* 3 – 4 – 2 – 1 – 5
(c) 4 – 2 – 3 – 5 – 1 *(d)* 2 – 1 – 3 – 4 – 5

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

18. Consider the following statements regarding Western Disturbances:

1. Rainfall caused by Western Disturbances, are essential for the growth of Kharif crops in India.
2. These are cyclonic activities which are carried from the Mediterranean region towards Indian subcontinent.
3. Western Disturbances are preceded by warm, moist air and are followed by cold and dry air.
4. Western Disturbances are generally weak during the El-Nino years.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

19. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:
The ozone hole is thickest during the hemispherical summer months.

Statement II:
Thickness of the Ozone layer is inversely proportional to the magnitude of formation of the Polar Stratospheric Clouds.

Which of the following is correct in respect to the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

20. Consider the following pairs:

1. Pala wetland : Manipur
2. Rudrasagar Lake : Assam
3. Loktak Lake : Tripura
4. Deepor Beel : Meghalaya

How many of the above are ***not*** correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

21. Consider the following:

1. Paradip
2. Jawaharlal Nehru Port
3. Marmagoa
4. Kochi

Arrange the following Indian ports in the North to South direction:

(a) 1-2-3-4 *(b)* 2-1-3-4
(c) 3-4-1-2 *(d)* 4-3-1-2

22. Mr. X, recently visited the temple Omkareshwara with his family, this particular temple is located on a riverine island of a vast river, if out of curiosity he makes a journey from the source of the river to its mouth, how many minimum states would he had travelled (including the source and the destination) during the course of his journey, assuming he didn't crossed the international boundary?

(a) One state *(b)* Two states
(c) Three states *(d)* Four states

23. Consider the following situations given below:

1. High level of vertical wind shear above the sea surface.
2. 0 to 10-degree latitudes, near the equator.
3. Anti-cyclonic conditions in the upper reaches of the atmosphere.
4. Near freezing sea surface temperature.

How many of the above situations will aid the formation of tropical cyclones?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

24. Arrange the following hills of Eastern Ghats in North to South direction:

1. Palani hills
2. Javadi hills
3. Palkonda hills
4. Nallamala hills
5. Nagari hills

Select the correct options from the codes given below:

(a) 4 – 3 – 5 – 2 – 1 *(b)* 3 – 4 – 2 – 1 – 5
(c) 4 – 2 – 3 – 5 – 1 *(d)* 2 – 1 – 3 – 4 – 5

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

25. निम्नलिखित नदियों में से कौन-सी प्रत्यक्ष तौर पर गंगा नदी की सहायक नदी ***नहीं*** है?

(a) गोमती नदी *(b)* चंबल नदी
(c) सोन नदी *(d)* पुनपुन नदी

26. भारत में जलोढ़ मृदा के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत में जलोढ़ मृदा केवल सिंधु-गंगा के मैदानी क्षेत्रों में पाई जाती है।
2. इनमें पोटाश तो प्रचुर मात्रा में पाया जाता है, लेकिन फॉस्फोरस की मात्रा कम होती है।
3. वृहद् मैदानी क्षेत्रों में इसकी संरचना अत्यधिक समरूप है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

27. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

भू-आकृतियाँ		*जिससे से संबंधित हैं*
1. लैपीज	:	भू-जल
2. फियॉर्ड	:	वर्षा
3. ड्रमलिन	:	वायवीय
4. सर्क	:	हिमानी

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

28. पृथ्वी के आंतरिक भाग के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. बाह्य क्रोड ठोस अवस्था में है, जबकि आंतरिक क्रोड अर्द्ध-विगलित अवस्था में है।
2. स्थलमंडल भू-पर्पटी की सबसे ऊपरी परत है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

29. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अपसारी परिसीमा सामान्यत: उथले भूकंप क्षेत्रों और ज्वालामुखीय तप्तस्थलों से संबंधित है।
2. अभिसरण परिसीमा सामान्यत: गहरे भूकंप क्षेत्रों और ज्वालामुखी प्रस्फुटन से संबंधित है।
3. रूपांतर परिसीमा सामान्यत: किसी भी ज्वालामुखीय और भूकंपीय गतिविधि से संबंधित नहीं होती है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

30. सागरीय तल के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मध्य महासागरीय कटक के समीप की चट्टानें सबसे नवीनतम हैं।
2. महासागरीय पर्पटी महाद्वीपीय पर्पटी से भी पुरानी है।
3. गहरी खाइयों में भूकंप के उद्गम अधिक गहराई पर हैं और मध्य महासागरीय कटक क्षेत्रों में भूकंप के केंद्र उथली गहराई में होते हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

31. भूमि से सागर तक महासागरीय तल विन्यास के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा क्रम सही है?

(a) महाद्वीपीय मग्नतट, महाद्वीपीय ढाल, महाद्वीपीय उभार, वितलीय मैदान
(b) महाद्वीपीय मग्नतट, महाद्वीपीय उभार, महाद्वीपीय ढाल, वितलीय मैदान
(c) महाद्वीपीय ढाल, महाद्वीपीय मग्नतट, महाद्वीपीय उभार, वितलीय मैदान
(d) महाद्वीपीय ढाल, महाद्वीपीय उभार, महाद्वीपीय मग्नतट, वितलीय मैदान

32. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ऑक्सीजन वह तत्व है, जो पृथ्वी की भू-पर्पटी में सबसे प्रचुर मात्रा में पाया जाता है।
2. पृथ्वी की भू-पर्पटी का आधा भाग फेल्डस्पार खनिज से बना है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

33. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वर्षा जल 2. लहरें
3. हिमनद 4. भू-जल

उपर्युक्त में से कितने भू-आकृतिक कारक हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

25. Which of the following rivers is ***not*** a direct tributary of River Ganga?

(a) Gomti river *(b)* Chambal river
(c) Son river *(d)* Punpun river

26. Consider the following statements regarding alluvial soils in India:

1. Alluvial soils in India are found only in the regions of Indo-Gangetic plains.
2. These are rich in Potash but are poor in phosphorous content.
3. These are highly homogenous in texture across the great plains.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

27. Consider the following pairs:

	Landform		*Associated with*
1.	Lapies	:	Ground water
2.	Fjords	:	Rainfall
3.	Drumlins	:	Aerial
4.	Cirques	:	Glacial

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

28. Consider the following statements with reference to interior of Earth :

1. The outer core is in solid state while the inner core is in semi-molten state.
2. Lithosphere is the uppermost layer of crust.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

29. Consider the following statements:

1. Divergent boundaries are associated with shallow earthquake zones and volcanic hotspots generally.
2. Convergent boundaries are associated with deep earthquake zones and volcanic eruptions generally.
3. Transform boundaries are not associated with any volcanic and earthquake activity generally.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

30. Consider the following statements with reference to Sea floor :

1. Rocks closer to mid oceanic ridge are youngest.
2. The oceanic crust is older than continental crust.
3. Deep trenches have deep-seated earthquake occurrence and mid-oceanic ridge have shallow foci of earthquakes.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

31. Which among the following sequence is correct with reference to Ocean floor configuration from land to sea?

(a) Continental shelf, continental slope, continental rise, abyssal plain
(b) Continental shelf, continental rise, continental slope, abyssal plain
(c) Continental slope, Continental shelf, Continental rise, abyssal plain
(d) Continental slope, Continental rise, continental shelf, abyssal plain

32. Consider the following statements:

1. Oxygen is the element that makes up the largest percentage of the earth's crust.
2. Half of earth's crust is composed of mineral feldspar.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

33. Consider the following:

1. Rainwater 2. Waves
3. Glaciers 4. Ground water

How many of the above are geomorphic agents?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

34. सिंधु नदी प्रणाली तंत्र के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसका उद्गम तिब्बती क्षेत्र में बोखर-चू के समीपवर्ती हिमनद से होता है।
2. यह जम्मू और कश्मीर में गिलगित के पास महाखड्ड का निर्माण करती है।
3. इसके दाहिने किनारे से जुड़ने वाली सहायक नदियाँ झेलम, चिनाब और ब्यास हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही ***नहीं*** हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

35. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. जुआरी 2. मांडवी
3. भरतपुझा 4. पेरियार

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी नदियाँ गोवा राज्य से होकर प्रवाहित होती हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

36. कंटीले वन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पौधे वर्ष के अधिकांश समय पत्ती रहित होते हैं।
2. पाई जाने वाली महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रजातियाँ सेमुल, कुसुम, आंवला और महुआ हैं।
3. ये उन क्षेत्रों में होते हैं, जहाँ 50 सेमी. से कम वर्षा होती है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

37. तटीय मैदानों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पश्चिमी तटीय मैदान एक उभरता हुआ तटीय मैदान है।
2. पश्चिमी तटीय मैदान बीच में संकीर्ण हैं और उत्तर और दक्षिण की ओर चौड़े होते जाते हैं।
3. पश्चिमी तटीय मैदानों से प्रवाहित होने वाली नदियाँ कोई डेल्टा अधिकतर नहीं बनाती हैं।
4. पूर्वी तटीय मैदान जलमग्न तटीय मैदान है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

38. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. सुबनसिरी 2. कामेंग
3. टीला 4. सेती
5. लोहित

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी की सहायक नदियाँ हैं?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार *(d)* सभी पाँच

39. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. हिमालय की नदियाँ पूर्ववर्ती हैं और परिणामस्वरूप मैदानी इलाकों में वृक्षाकार प्रतिरूप का निर्माण करती हैं।
2. प्रायद्वीपीय नदियाँ अध्यारोपित होती हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जालीनुमा, अरीय और आयताकार अपवाह प्रतिरूप बनाती हैं।
3. प्रायद्वीपीय नदियाँ नवीनतम, सक्रिय होती हैं और गहरी घाटियों का निर्माण करती हैं।
4. हिमालयी नदियाँ संतुलित परिच्छेदिका वाली पुरानी नदियाँ हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

40. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अक्षांश
2. समुद्र से दूरी
3. उच्चावच
4. पृथ्वी की सतह पर वायुदाब एवं पवनों का वितरण
5. ऊपरी वायु परिसंचरण
6. पश्चिमी विक्षोभ

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कारक भारत की जलवायु का निर्धारण करते हैं?

(a) केवल तीन *(b)* केवल चार
(c) केवल पाँच *(d)* सभी छह

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

34. With reference to Indus river system, consider the following:

1. It originates from glacier near Bokhar chu in Tibetan region.
2. It forms gorge near Gilgit in Jammu and Kashmir.
3. Tributaries joining it's right bank are Jhelum, Chenab and Beas.

How many of the above statements are ***not*** correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

35. Consider the following:

1. zuari 2. Mandovi
3. Bharathapuzha 4. Periyar

How many of the above rivers pass through the state of Goa?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

36. With reference to Thorn forest, consider the following:

1. Plants remain leafless for most part of the year.
2. Important species found are semul, kusum, amla and mahua.
3. These occur in areas which recieve rainfall less than 50 cm.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

37. With reference to coastal plains, consider the following:

1. The western coastal plain is an emergent coastal plain.
2. The western coastal plains are narrow in middle and get broader towards north and south.
3. Most rivers flowing through western coastal plains do not form any delta.
4. Eastern coastal plain is submergent coastal plain.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

38. Consider the following:

1. Subansiri 2. Kameng
3. Tila 4. Seti
5. Lohit

How many of the above are tributaries of Brahmaputra River?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) Only four *(d)* All five

39. Consider the following:

1. The Himalayan rivers are antecedent and consequent leading to dendritic pattern in plains.
2. Peninsular rivers are superimposed resulting in trellis, radial and rectangular patterns.
3. Peninsular rivers are young, active and deepening in the valleys.
4. The Himalayan rivers are old rivers with graded profile.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

40. Consider the following:

1. Latitude
2. Distance from sea
3. Altitude
4. Distribution of air pressure and winds on surface of earth
5. Upper air circulation
6. Western disturbances

How many of the above are factors determining climate of India?

(a) Only three *(b)* Only four
(c) Only five *(d)* All six

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

41. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अक्तूबर और नवंबर के महीने निवर्तित मानसून के लिये जाने जाते हैं।
2. मानसून का निवर्तन सबसे पहले पूर्वोत्तर भारत से होता है।
3. निवर्तित दक्षिण-पश्चिमी मानसून को बादलों से घिरे आसमान और तापमान में गिरावट के रूप में जाना जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

42. अल नीनो और ला नीना के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अल नीनो एक जलवायु प्रतिरूप है जो पूर्वी उष्णकटिबंधीय प्रशांत महासागर में सतही जल के असामान्य रूप से शीतलन की स्थिति को दर्शाता है।
2. ला नीना एक जलवायु प्रतिरूप है जो उष्णकटिबंधीय पूर्वी प्रशांत क्षेत्र में असामान्य रूप से तापन की स्थिति को दर्शाता है।
3. अल नीनो मोडोकी घटना की विशेषता असामान्य रूप से गर्म मध्य भूमध्यरेखीय प्रशांत क्षेत्र है जिसके पश्चिम और पूर्व दोनों ओर असामान्य रूप से ठंडे क्षेत्र हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

43. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. देवदार, एक अत्यधिक मूल्यवान स्थानिक प्रजाति है, जो मुख्य रूप से हिमालय श्रेणी के पश्चिमी भाग में उगती है।
2. हिमालय की दक्षिणी ढलानों पर सघन वनस्पति आवरण है।
3. अधिक उन्नतांश पर काई और लाइकेन टुंड्रा वनस्पति का हिस्सा बनते हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

44. निम्न पर विचार कीजिये:

1. तमिलनाडु तट दक्षिण पश्चिमी मानसून की बंगाल की खाड़ी शाखा के समानांतर स्थित है।
2. छोटा नागपुर पठार में अरब सागर की मानसून शाखा से वर्षा होती है।
3. मानसूनी वर्षा काफी हद तक उच्चावाचों या स्थलाकृति द्वारा नियंत्रित होती है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

45. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

लैटेराइट मृदा कृषि के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं होती है।

कथन-II:

इस मृदा में कार्बनिक पदार्थ, नाइट्रोजन, फॉस्फेट और कैल्शियम की कमी होती है जबकि आयरन ऑक्साइड और पोटाश अधिक मात्रा में होते हैं।

उपरोक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है
(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है

46. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. सामाजिक वानिकी का अर्थ है ग्रामीण विकास में सहायता के उद्देश्य से वनों का प्रबंधन और संरक्षण तथा बंजर भूमि पर वनीकरण करना।
2. कृषिवानिकी का अर्थ है अपशिष्ट भूमि को उपयोग में लाते हुए एक ही भूमि पर वृक्ष और कृषि फसलें एक साथ लगाना है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

41. Consider the following:

1. The months of October and November are known for retreating monsoon.
2. The monsoon retreats from northeast India first.
3. The retreating southwest monsoon is marked by clouded skies and a fall in temperature.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

42. With reference to EL Nino and La Nina, consider the following statements:

1. El Nino is a climate pattern that describes the unusual cooling of surface waters in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean.
2. La Nina is a climate pattern that describes the unusual warming of the tropical eastern Pacific.
3. The El Niño Modoki phenomenon is characterized by the anomalously warm central equatorial Pacific flanked by anomalously cool regions in both west and east.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

43. Consider the following:

1. Deodar, a highly valued endemic species, grows mainly in the western part of the Himalayan range.
2. The southern slopes of Himalayas carry thicker vegetation cover.
3. At higher altitudes mosses and lichens form part of tundra vegetation.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

44. Consider the following:

1. The Tamil Nadu coast is situated parallel to Bay of Bengal branch of southwest monsoon.
2. The Chota Nagpur plateau gets rainfall from Arabian sea branch of monsoon.
3. Monsoonal rainfall is largely governed by relief or topography.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

45. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:
Laterite soil is not suitable for cultivation.

Statement-II:
These soils are poor in organic matter, nitrogen , phosphate and calcium while iron oxide and potash are in excess.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

46. Consider the following:

1. Social forestry means management and protection of forest and afforestation on barren lands with purpose of helping in rural development.
2. Agroforestry is raising of trees and agriculture crops on same land including waste patches.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

47. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. सागौन
2. साल
3. शीशम
4. सेमुल
5. कटहल

उपर्युक्त प्रजातियों में से कितनी आर्द्र पर्णपाती वन की हैं?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार *(d)* सभी पाँच

48. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ज्वार से मुक्त शांत तटीय क्षेत्र।
2. डेल्टा के निर्माण क्षेत्र में उथले समुद्री क्षेत्र का होना।
3. नदी मार्ग पर कोई बड़ी झीलें नहीं होनी चाहिये।

उपर्युक्त परिस्थितियों में से कितनी डेल्टा के निर्माण के लिये अनुकूल हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

49. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. आम्र वर्षा केरल और तटीय कर्नाटक में आम बात है।
2. फूलों वाली बौछार राजस्थान तथा आसपास के क्षेत्रों में होती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

50. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वैतरणा नासिक ज़िले में त्र्यंबक पहाड़ियों से निकलती है।
2. काली नदी बेलगाम ज़िले से निकलकर कारवार खाड़ी में अपना जल विसर्जित करती है।
3. बेदती नदी का उद्गम स्थल हुबली (धारवाड़) है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

51. OSIRIS-REx मिशन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

(a) इस मिशन के अंतर्गत अंतरिक्ष यान द्वारा क्षुद्रग्रह बेन्नू को स्पर्श किये जाने से प्राप्त धूल और कंकड़ के एकत्र नमूने पृथ्वी पर पहुँचाए गए।
(b) अंतरिक्ष यान ने मंगल ग्रह की परिक्रमा की, उसके वायुमंडल और सतह की विशेषताओं का अध्ययन किया।
(c) यह मिशन ग्रह की प्रतिरक्षा का पहला परीक्षण था, जिसमें क्षुद्रग्रह डिडिमोस के प्रक्षेप पथ को बदलने के लिये अंतरिक्ष यान का उपयोग शामिल था।
(d) चंद्रमा की मिट्टी की संरचना का अध्ययन करने के लिये प्रयोगों का संचालन करते हुए, एक लैंडर चंद्रमा पर सफलतापूर्वक उतरा।

52. हाल ही में जन-समाचारों में रहा, R21/Matrix-M संदर्भित करता है

(a) जीनोम अनुक्रमण की मैट्रिक्स तकनीक
(b) बच्चों में मलेरिया की रोकथाम के लिये टीका
(c) चंद्रमा के दक्षिणी ध्रुव के लिये प्रस्तावित मिशन हेतु स्थल
(d) नवीन कोरोना वायरस वर्गीकरण योजना

53. भारत के धोर्डो ग्राम को हाल ही में संयुक्त राष्ट्र विश्व पर्यटन संगठन (UNWTO) की, सर्वश्रेष्ठ पर्यटन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की सूची में सूचीबद्ध किया गया है। धोर्डो निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में स्थित है?

(a) महाराष्ट्र *(b)* राजस्थान
(c) गुजरात *(d)* गोवा

54. साहित्य के क्षेत्र में वर्ष 2023 के नोबेल पुरस्कार प्राप्तकर्त्ता, जॉन फॉसे निम्नलिखित में से किस भाषा में लिखते हैं?

(a) योनोर्स्क *(b)* बोकमल
(c) फरोजी *(d)* डेनिश

55. टोटो लोगों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. टोटो त्रिपुरा का एक आदिम और पिछड़ा जनजातीय समूह है।
2. टोटो लोगों को मंगोलॉयड माना जाता है।
3. टोटो भाषा की अपनी लिखित लिपि है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

47. Consider the following:

1. Teak
2. Sal
3. Shisham
4. Semul
5. Jackfruit

How many of the above are species of moist deciduous forest?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) Only four *(d)* All five

48. Consider the following:

1. Coast should be sheltered, preferably tideless.
2. The sea adjoining the delta should be shallow.
3. There should be no large lakes on the river course.

How many of the above conditions are favorable for the formation of Deltas?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

49. Consider the following:

1. Mango showers are a phenomenon common in Kerala and coastal areas of Karnataka.
2. Blossom showers occur in Rajasthan and adjoining areas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

50. Consider the following:

1. Vaitarna rises from Trimbak hills in Nasik district.
2. Kalinadi river rises from Belgaum district and falls in Karwar bay.
3. The source of Bedti river lies in Hubli Dharwar.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

51. Which among following is the correct statement with reference to the OSIRIS-REx mission?

(a) spacecraft briefly touched asteroid Bennu, from where it collected samples of dust and pebbles and delivered them back to Earth.
(b) spacecraft orbited Mars, studying its atmosphere and surface features.
(c) mission was the first test of planetary defence, involving the use of a spacecraft to change the trajectory of an asteroid Didymos.
(d) a lander, successfully touched down on the Moon, conducting experiments to study lunar soil composition.

52. Recently seen in news, R21/Matrix-M refers to

(a) Genome sequencing matrix technique
(b) Vaccine for preventing Malaria in children
(c) Lunar south pole site for proposed mission
(d) New Corona virus classification scheme

53. Dhordo village of India has recently been listed on the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) list of best tourism villages. Dhordo is located in which of the following states?

(a) Maharashtra *(b)* Rajasthan
(c) Gujarat *(d)* Goa

54. The recipient of Nobel Prize in Literature 2023, Jon Fosse writes in which of the following languages?

(a) Nynorsk *(b)* Bokmal
(c) Faroese *(d)* Danish

55. With reference to Toto people, consider the following statements:

1. Toto is a primitive and isolated tribal group found in Tripura.
2. Totos are considered mongoloid people.
3. Toto language has its own written script.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

56. भारतीय वायु सेना (IAF) के ध्वज के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अशोक सिंह के साथ-साथ हिमालयी ईगल भी ध्वज का हिस्सा हैं।
2. IAF का आदर्श वाक्य वायु पुराण से लिया गया है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

57. वैश्विक नवाचार सूचकांक निम्नलिखित में से किस संगठन द्वारा जारी किया जाता है?

(a) विश्व आर्थिक मंच
(b) विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन
(c) संयुक्त राष्ट्र शैक्षिक, वैज्ञानिक तथा सांस्कृतिक संगठन (यूनेस्को)
(d) संयुक्त राष्ट्र विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संगठन

58. वियना कन्वेंशन 1961 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह कन्वेंशन राजनयिक प्रतिरक्षा का सिद्धांत प्रदान करता है।
2. भारत वियना कन्वेंशन का पक्षकार है लेकिन अभी तक भारत ने इसका अनुमोदन नहीं किया गया है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

59. संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार परिषद (UNHRC) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसकी स्थापना वर्ष 2006 में हुई थी और इसने मानवाधिकार पर पूर्व संयुक्त राष्ट्र आयोग का स्थान लिया था।
2. इसमें कुल 15 सदस्य देश शामिल हैं जिनका निर्वाचन हर दो वर्ष में होता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

60. वर्ष 1973 का 'योम किप्पुर युद्ध' इज़रायल और निम्नलिखित में से किस देश के बीच लड़ा गया था?

(a) मिस्र, जॉर्डन *(b)* जॉर्डन, इराक
(c) इराक, सीरिया *(d)* सीरिया, मिस्र

61. हाल ही में जन-समाचारों में रहे, 'A23a' और 'A76a' क्या संदर्भित करते हैं?

(a) दुर्लभ खगोलीय परिघटनाएँ
(b) समुद्री जीवों की नई प्रजातियाँ
(c) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अंतरिक्ष स्टेशन
(d) हिमशैल

62. पोषक तत्त्व आधारित सब्सिडी योजना के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. जो उर्वरक मोलिब्डेनम और जिंक जैसे अतिरिक्त सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्त्वों से समृद्ध होते हैं, उन्हें अतिरिक्त सब्सिडी दी जाती है।
2. यह योजना कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही है।
3. प्रतिवर्ष एक निश्चित सब्सिडी दर तय की जाती है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

63. हाइड्रोकार्बन अन्वेषण और लाइसेंसिंग नीति के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह सभी हाइड्रोकार्बनों को शामिल करने वाली एक समान लाइसेंसिंग प्रणाली प्रदान करती है।
2. इस प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उथले जल क्षेत्रों से लेकर गहरे जल क्षेत्रों एवं गहरे जल क्षेत्रों से लेकर अति गहरे जल वाले क्षेत्रों तक रॉयल्टी दरें बढ़ जाएंगी।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

64. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत विश्व में हल्दी का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक, उपभोक्ता और निर्यातक है।
2. हल्दी अदरक परिवार का एक बारहमासी शाकीय पादप है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

56. With reference to the Indian Air Force (IAF) ensign, consider the following statements:

1. The Ashoka lion as well as Himalayan eagle feature as part of the ensign.
2. The motto of the IAF is taken from Vayu Puran.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

57. Global Innovation Index is published by which of the following organisations?

(a) World Economic Forum
(b) World Intellectual Property Organisation
(c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
(d) United Nations Science and Technology Organisation

58. Consider the following statements with reference to Vienna Convention 1961:

1. The convention provides the principle of Diplomatic Immunity.
2. India is a party to the Vienna Convention but is yet to ratify it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

59. With reference to United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), consider the following statements:

1. It was established in 2006 and it replaced the former United Nations Commission on Human Rights.
2. It consists of a total of 15 member states which are elected every two years.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

60. The 1973, 'Yom Kippur war' was fought between Israel and which of the following countries?

(a) Egypt, Jordan *(b)* Jordan, Iraq
(c) Iraq, Syria *(d)* Syria, Egypt

61. Recently seen in news, what do 'A23a' and 'A76a' refer to?

(a) Rare astronomical phenomena
(b) New species of marine organisms
(c) International space stations
(d) Icebergs

62. With reference to Nutrient Based Subsidy scheme, consider the following statements:

1. Fertilizers which are fortified with additional micronutrients such as molybdenum and Zinc are given additional subsidy.
2. The scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and farmers' welfare.
3. A fixed subsidy rate is decided annually.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

63. With reference to Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, consider the following statements:

1. It provides for a uniform licensing system covering all hydrocarbons.
2. Under this system the royalty rates will increase from shallow water to deep water to ultra-deep-water areas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

64. Consider the following statements:

1. India is the world's largest producer, consumer, and exporter of turmeric.
2. Turmeric is a perennial herbaceous plant of ginger family.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

65. 'इंटरनेशनल माइग्रेशन आउटलुक 2023' को जारी किया गया था।
   (a) आर्थिक सहयोग और विकास संगठन (OECD) द्वारा
   (b) विश्व बैंक द्वारा
   (c) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष द्वारा
   (d) यूनाइटेड नेशंस नेटवर्क ऑन माइग्रेशन द्वारा

66. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:
   1. दक्षिण अफ्रीका में स्थित किम्बर्ली पठार हीरे के खनन के लिये प्रसिद्ध है।
   2. ऑस्ट्रेलिया में स्थित कटंगा पठार तांबे और यूरेनियम निक्षेपों के लिये प्रसिद्ध है।
   3. अर्जेंटीना में स्थित पैटागोनियाई पठार उष्णकटिबंधीय सदाबहार वन के लिये प्रसिद्ध है।

   उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?
   (a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
   (c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

67. ये मध्य भारत में राजमहल पहाड़ियों से लेकर अरावली तक निवासरत हैं। संथाल, भील, गोंड, मुंडा, उराँव आदि जनजातियाँ इस समूह से संबंधित हैं। उनके बाल ऊनी न होकर मोटे और सीधे होते हैं। ऐसा माना जाता है कि ये वही लोग थे जिन्होंने भूमध्यसागरीय जातियों के साथ मिलकर सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता का विकास किया था। इनके कंकाल मोहनजोदड़ो और हड़प्पा के उत्खनन से प्राप्त हुए हैं।

   उपर्युक्त परिच्छेद में निम्नलिखित में से किस मानव जाति की चर्चा की गई है?
   (a) नेग्राइड
   (b) प्रोटो-आस्ट्रेलॉइड्स
   (c) मोंगोलोइड्स
   (d) पुरा-भूमध्यसागरीय

68. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:
   1. माउंट एकांकागुआ एंडीज पर्वत शृंखला की सबसे ऊँची चोटी है।
   2. ग्रेट डिवाइडिंग रेंज पश्चिमी यूरोप में स्थित है।
   3. माउंट K2, महान हिमालय में स्थित है।

   उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?
   (a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
   (c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

69. ओरिनोको नदी के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:
   1. यह अमेज़न नदी की मुख्य सहायक नदी है।
   2. इसका उद्गम पेरू में मौजूद टिटिकाका झील से होता है।
   3. यह वेनेजुएला में डेल्टा का निर्माण करती है।

   उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?
   (a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
   (c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

70. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा देश तांबे का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक है?
   (a) चिली *(b)* ब्राज़ील
   (c) अंगोला *(d)* गैबॉन

71. विश्व की स्थानीय पवनों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:
   1. मिस्ट्रल रोन घाटी से भूमध्यसागरीय तटीय क्षेत्र तक प्रवाहित होने वाली एक तेज़ उत्तर और उत्तर-पश्चिमी पवन है।
   2. फोहेन उष्ण एवं शुष्क, तेज़ पवन है जो समय-समय पर आल्प्स की लीवार्ड ढलानों से अवतलित होती है।

   उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?
   (a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
   (c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

72. टैगा बायोम के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:
   1. यह 70 डिग्री अक्षांश से ऊपर आर्कटिक वृत्त में टुंड्रा के उत्तर में स्थित है।
   2. टैगा बायोम में शंकुधारी वृक्ष सबसे प्रमुख प्रकार के वृक्ष हैं।

   उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?
   (a) केवल 1
   (b) केवल 2
   (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
   (d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

65. 'International Migration Outlook 2023' was released by

(a) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
(b) World Bank
(c) International Monetary Fund
(d) United Nations Network on Migration

66. Consider the following statements:

1. Kimberley Plateau situated in South Africa is famous for diamond mining.
2. Katanga plateau situated in Australia is famous for copper and uranium deposits.
3. Patagonian Plateau situated in Argentina is famous for tropical evergreen forest.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

67. They are settled in the central India from the Rajmahal hills to the Aravalis. Santhal, Bhil, Gond, Munda, Oraon etc. tribes are related to this group. Their hair is coarse and straight instead of being woolly. It is considered that they were the people who, in collaboration with the Mediterranean race, had developed the Indus Valley Civilization. Their skeletons have been found in the excavations of Mohenjodaro and Harappa.
Which among following human races is discussed in above paragraph?

(a) The Negritos
(b) The Proto-Australoids
(c) The Mongoloids
(d) Paleo-Mediterraneans

68. Consider the following statements:

1. Mount Aconcagua is the highest peak of mountain range Andes.
2. The Great Dividing Range is situated in western Europe.
3. Mount K2, the world's second highest mountain, is situated in the Great Himalayas.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

69. Consider the following statements with reference to Orinoco River:

1. It is the primary tributary of the Amazon River.
2. It starts from the Lake Titicaca present in Peru.
3. It forms delta in Venezuela.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

70. Which among the following countries is the largest producer of copper?

(a) Chile *(b)* Brazil
(c) Angola *(d)* Gabon

71. Consider the following statements with reference to local winds of the world:

1. Mistral is a strong north and northwesterly wind blowing from the Rhone valley to the Mediterranean coast.
2. Foehn is warm and dry, gusty wind that periodically descends the leeward slopes of Alps.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

72. Consider the following statements with reference to Taiga biome:

1. It is located north of tundra in the Arctic circle above 70 degrees latitude.
2. The coniferous trees are the most dominant type of trees in the Taiga biome.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

73. समुद्रों की लवणता के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन I: सर्वाधिक लवणता तथाकथित उपोष्णकटिबंधीय मध्य वलय क्षेत्रों में पाई जाती है जो लगभग 20° से 30° उत्तर और दक्षिण में केंद्रित हैं।

कथन II: उपोष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों में वाष्पीकरण व्यापक होता है, किंतु वर्षा न्यूनतम होती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन I और कथन II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन II, कथन I की सही व्याख्या है

(b) कथन I और कथन II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन II, कथन I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन I सही है किंतु कथन II गलत है

(d) कथन I गलत है किंतु कथन II सही है

74. प्रवाल विरंजन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन I: महासागर वायुमंडल में निर्मुक्त कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड को अवशोषित करते हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जल का पीएच मान कम हो जाता है।

कथन II: प्रवाल विरंजन का अर्थ हमेशा प्रवाल भित्तियों की मृत्यु होता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन I और कथन II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन II, कथन I की सही व्याख्या है

(b) कथन I और कथन II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन II, कथन I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है

(c) कथन I सही है किंतु कथन II गलत है

(d) कथन I गलत है किंतु कथन II सही है

75. निम्नलिखित में से विश्व का एकमात्र ऐसा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान कौन-सा है जहाँ बड़ी बिल्ली की चार प्रजातियाँ अर्थात् बाघ, तेंदुआ, हिम तेंदुआ और क्लाउडेड तेंदुआ पाई जाती हैं?

(a) हेमिस राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

(b) फौंगपुई राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

(c) डिब्रू-सैखोवा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

(d) नामदफा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

76. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. जब आर्द्रता धरातल के ऊपर हवा में संघनन केंद्रकों पर संघनित न होकर ठोस वस्तु जैसे पत्थर की ठंडी सतहों पर पानी की बूँदों के रूप में जमा होती है, तो इसे तुषार कहा जाता है।
2. ठंडी सतहों पर ओस तब बनती है जब ओसांक जमाव बिंदु से नीचे होता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1

(b) केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों

(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

77. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अपसौर की स्थिति तब बनती है जब जुलाई के पहले सप्ताह में पृथ्वी सूर्य के सबसे निकट होती है।
2. उपसौर की स्थिति तब बनती है जब जनवरी के तीसरे सप्ताह में पृथ्वी सूर्य से सर्वाधिक दूर होती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

78. जब असमान तापमान वाले दो पिंड एक दूसरे के संपर्क में आते हैं, तो गर्म से ठंडे पिंड की ओर ऊर्जा का प्रवाह होता है। यह घटना वायुमंडल की निचली परत को गर्म करने में महत्त्वपूर्ण है।

उपर्युक्त प्रक्रिया निम्नलिखित में से किस घटना को दर्शाती है?

(a) चालन *(b)* संवहन

(c) अभिवहन *(d)* विकिरण

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

73. Consider the following statements with reference to salinity of the seas:

Statement I:
The highest salinities are found in the so-called sub-tropical central gyre regions centered at about 20° to 30° North and South.

Statement II:
Evaporation is extensive, but rainfall is minimal in the sub tropics.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I

(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.

(c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

(d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

74. Consider the following statements with reference to coral bleaching:

Statement I:
The ocean absorbs carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere, resulting in reduced pH value of the water.

Statement II:
Coral bleaching always means the death of a coral reef.

Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I

(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I

(c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

(d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

75. Which among the following is the only park in the world to have the four Feline species of big cat namely the Tiger, Leopard, Snow Leopard and Clouded Leopard?

(a) Hemis National Park

(b) Phawngpui National Park

(c) Dibru-Saikhowa National Park

(d) Namdapha National Park

76. Consider the following statements:

1. When moisture is deposited in form of water droplets on cooler surface of solid objects such as stones, it is known as frost.
2. Dew forms on cold surfaces when condensation takes place below freezing point.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

77. Consider the following statements:

1. Aphelion is formed when earth is nearest to the Sun in the first week of July.
2. Perihelion is formed when earth is farthest from the Sun in the third week of January.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

78. When two bodies of unequal temperature come in contact with one another, there is flow of energy from warmer to cooler body. This phenomenon is important in heating the lower layer of atmosphere. The above process reflects which of the following phenomenon?

(a) Conduction *(b)* Convection

(c) Advection *(d)* Radiation

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

79. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. देशांतर
2. उत्तुंगता
3. समुद्र से दूरी
4. वायुसंहति
5. महासागरीय धाराएँ

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कारक पृथ्वी पर तापमान वितरण को नियंत्रित करने में भूमिका निभाते हैं?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार *(d)* सभी पाँच

80. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. सर्दियों की रात लंबी
2. साफ आसमान
3. शांत वायु

तापमान व्युत्क्रमण के लिये उपर्युक्त में से कितनी आदर्श स्थितियाँ हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

81. वायु वाताग्रों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वाताग्र सामान्यत: भूमध्य रेखा के पास निचले अक्षांशों में बनते हैं।
2. यह तापमान और दाब में तीव्र उतार-चढ़ाव की विशेषता रखते हैं।
3. यदि कोई वायुराशि पूरी तरह से भूमि की सतह से ऊपर उठ जाती है, तो इसे अधिविष्ट वाताग्र कहा जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

82. भयानक तड़ितझंझा से कभी-कभी वायु आक्रामक रूप में हाथी की सूंड की तरह सर्पिल अवरोहण करती है। इसमें केंद्र पर अत्यंत कम वायुदाब होता है और यह व्यापक रूप से भयंकर विनाशकारी होते हैं। इस परिघटना को कहा जाता है:

(a) टोरनेडो *(b)* विली विली
(c) शीतोष्ण चक्रवात *(d)* हरिकेन

83. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I: क्षोभमंडल की मोटाई भूमध्य रेखा पर सर्वाधिक होती है।

कथन-II: प्रबल संवहन धाराओं द्वारा ऊष्मा को काफी ऊँचाई तक पहुँचाया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।
(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

84. वातावरण मुख्यत: गर्म होता है

(a) हिमशिखरों से परावर्तन
(b) दीर्घ तरंग स्थलीय विकिरण
(c) प्रकीर्णित विकिरण
(d) उपरोक्त सभी

85. यह एक सपाट शीर्ष वाला समुद्री पर्वत है। यह चरणबद्ध रूप से क्रमबद्ध अवतलन और समतल शीर्ष वाले जलमग्न पर्वत बनने का साक्ष्य देता है।

निम्नलिखित में से महासागरीय नितल की किस उच्चावाच विशेषता पर ऊपर चर्चा की गई है?

(a) मध्य महासागरीय कटक
(b) ग्योट
(c) एटोल
(d) कन्दरा

86. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अगुलहास धारा
2. बेंगुएला धारा
3. हम्बोल्ट धारा
4. लैब्राडोर धारा

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी गर्म महासागरीय धाराएँ हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

79. Consider the following:

1. Longitude
2. Altitude
3. Distance from sea
4. Airmass
5. Ocean currents

How many of the above factors play a role in controlling temperature distribution on Earth?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) Only four *(d)* All five

80. Consider the following:

1. Long winter night
2. Clear skies
3. Still air

How many of the above are ideal conditions for temperature inversion to take place?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

81. With reference to air fronts, consider the following:

1. The fronts occur generally in lower latitudes near the equator.
2. They are characterized by steep gradients in temperature and pressure.
3. If an airmass is fully lifted above the land surface, it is called occluded front.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

82. From severe thunderstorms sometimes spiraling wind descends like trunk of an elephant with great force with very low pressure at Centre causing massive destruction on its way especially in middle latitudes. Such a phenomenon is known as

(a) Tornado *(b)* Willy willy
(c) Temperate cyclone *(d)* Hurricanes

83. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:
The thickness of the troposphere is greatest at the equator.

Statement-II:
Heat is transported to great heights by strong convectional currents.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

84. The atmosphere is mainly heated by

(a) Reflections from ice-caps
(b) Long wave Terrestrial radiation
(c) Scattered radiation
(d) All of the above

85. It is a flat-topped seamount. They show evidence of gradual subsidence through stages to become flat topped submerged mountains.

Which of the following minor relief features of ocean floor is discussed above?

(a) Mid oceanic ridge
(b) Guyots
(c) Atoll
(d) Canyon

86. Consider the following:

1. Agulhas current
2. Benguela current
3. Humboldt current
4. Labrador current

How many of the above are warm ocean currents?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

87. समुद्र में वह विशिष्ट क्षेत्र जहाँ लवणता तेज़ी से बढ़ती कहलाता है:

(a) हेलोकलाइन *(b)* थर्मोकलाइन

(c) आइसोक्लाइन *(d)* एंटीक्लाइन

88. ये मेघ अक्सर उष्ण वाताग्रों की सीमाओं पर निर्मित होते हैं, जहाँ उष्ण, आर्द्र वायु शीतल वायु के ऊपर अधिरोपित होती है। यह परिघटना मेघों को उत्पन्न करती है क्योंकि आर्द्र वायु पूरे वाताग्र पर शीतल हो जाती है। इन मेघों की उपस्थिति का अर्थ आमतौर पर मेघ आच्छादित शीतल दिन होता है। यदि इन मेघों से वर्षा होती है, तो यह आमतौर पर बूंदाबांदी या हल्की बर्फ के रूप में होती है।

उपर्युक्त परिच्छेद में निम्नलिखित में से किस मेघ की चर्चा की गई है?

(a) पक्षाभ मेघ

(b) कपासी वर्षी मेघ

(c) स्तरी मेघ

(d) कपासी मध्य मेघ

89. मैंग्रोव के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ये अत्यधिक प्रतिकूल वातावरण जैसे उच्च लवणता और कम ऑक्सीजन की स्थिति में भी जीवित रह सकते हैं।
2. मैंग्रोव, रेगिस्तानी पौधों की तरह, मोटी रसीली पत्तियों में ताजा जल संग्रहण करते हैं।
3. इनकी विशेष जड़ें होती हैं जिन्हें श्वसन जड़ें या न्यूमेटोफोर्स कहा जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

90. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. गीजराईट
2. शृंग प्रस्तर
3. बालुकाश्म
4. शेल

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी यांत्रिक रूप से निर्मित अवसादी शैल हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

91. गर्भ का चिकित्सकीय समापन (MTP) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2021 के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह अधिनियम केवल विवाहित महिलाओं को शामिल करता है एवं अविवाहित महिलाओं को गर्भ का समापन करने से रोकता है।
2. कानून के तहत भ्रूण की असामान्यताओं के मामले में गर्भधारण के 24 सप्ताह के बाद भी गर्भ का समापन किया जा सकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1

(b) केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों

(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

92. राष्ट्रीय औषधि मूल्य निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (NPPA) निम्नलिखित में से किस मंत्रालय के नियंत्रण में आता है?

(a) रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय

(b) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(c) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय

(d) वाणिज्य मामलों के मंत्रालय

93. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पीएम 2.5 और पीएम 10
2. कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड
3. कार्बन मोनोऑक्साइड
4. बेंज़ीन
5. सल्फर डाइऑक्साइड
6. मीथेन

उपर्युक्त में से कितने प्रदूषक विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के वैश्विक वायु गुणवत्ता दिशानिर्देशों (AQGs) के अंतर्गत आते हैं?

(a) केवल तीन

(b) केवल चार

(c) केवल पाँच

(d) सभी छह

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

87. The distinct zone in the ocean where salinity increases sharply is called:

(a) Halocline *(b)* Thermocline
(c) Isocline *(d)* Anticline

88. These clouds often form at the boundary of a warm front, where warm, moist air is forced up over cold air. This movement produces clouds as the moist air is cooled across the entire front. The presence of these clouds usually means a chilly, overcast day. If precipitation falls from these clouds, it is usually in the form of drizzle or light snow.
Which among the following clouds is discussed in the above paragraph?

(a) Cirrus clouds
(b) Cumulo Nimbus clouds
(c) Stratus clouds
(d) Altocumulus clouds

89. Consider the following statements with reference to mangroves:

1. They can survive under extreme hostile environments such as high salt and low oxygen conditions.
2. Mangroves, like desert plants, store fresh water in thick succulent leaves.
3. They have special roots called breathing roots or pneumatophores.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

90. Consider the following:

1. Geyserite
2. Chert
3. Sandstone
4. Shale

How many of the above are mechanically formed sedimentary rocks?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

91. Consider the following statements with reference to Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Amendment Act, 2021:

1. The act covers only married women and bars unmarried women from terminating pregnancy.
2. Under the law it is possible to terminate pregnancy beyond 24 weeks of gestation in case of foetal abnormalities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

92. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) comes under the control of which of the following ministries?

(a) Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
(b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
(c) Ministry of Science and Technology
(d) Ministry of Corporate Affairs

93. Consider the following:

1. PM 2.5 and PM 10
2. Carbon Dioxide
3. Carbon Monoxide
4. Benzene
5. Sulphur Dioxide
6. Methane

How many of the above pollutants are covered under the World Health Organization's Global Air Quality Guidelines (AQGs)?

(a) Only three
(b) Only four
(c) Only five
(d) All six

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

94. रेमन मैग्सेसे पुरस्कार के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह पुरस्कार इंडोनेशिया देश द्वारा उन व्यक्तियों को प्रदान जाता है जिन्होंने एशिया में जनसेवा के क्षेत्र में असाधारण कार्य किया है।
2. इसकी स्थापना वर्ष 1991 में एशिया के सर्वोच्च सम्मान और प्रमुख पुरस्कार के रूप में की गई थी।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

95. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पुलिक्कली एक लोककला स्वरूप है। जिसका आयोजन पोंगल उत्सव के दौरान किया जाता है।
2. मुदियेट्टु, केरल का पारंपरिक रंगमंच व नृत्य नाटिका है जोकि यूनेस्को मानवता की अमूर्त सांस्कृतिक धरोहर का हिस्सा है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

96. जापानी मस्तिष्कशोथ के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह एनाफिलीज मच्छर के काटने के कारण होता है
2. रोग के लिये टीकाकरण भारत में सार्वभौमिक टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत आता है।
3. यह एक जीवाणु संक्रमण है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

97. हाल ही में जन-समाचारों में रहा, 'स्टॉर्म 0558' संदर्भित करता है

(a) एक हैकिंग समूह को
(b) एक नए खोजे गए बहिर्ग्रह को
(c) एक सैन्य अभियान को
(d) एक नवीन मौसमीय परिघटना को

98. एंटी-डंपिंग शुल्क के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ये निर्यातक देश द्वारा उत्पादकों को दी जाने वाली सहायिकी की भरपाई के लिये आयातित वस्तुओं पर लगाए गए टैरिफ हैं।
2. वाणिज्य विभाग एंटी-डंपिंग शुल्क की सिफारिश करता है और वित्त मंत्रालय इस तरह के शुल्कों को उदग्रहित करता है।
3. विश्व व्यापार संगठन समझौते के तहत एंटी-डंपिंग शुल्क उदग्रहण निषिद्ध है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

99. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विश्व बैंक के लॉजिस्टिक परफॉर्मेंस इंडेक्स में एक मापदंड नहीं है?

(a) आधारभूत संरचना की गुणवत्ता
(b) शिपमेंट की सुलभ व्यवस्था
(c) प्रेषित वस्तु की ट्रैकिंग और अनुरेखण
(d) मुद्रा विनियम

100. इंटरनेशनल ऑर्गनाइजेशन फॉर लीगल मेट्रोलॉजी (OIML) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत हाल ही में इसका सदस्य बना है।
2. OIML की स्थापना वर्ष 1955 में हुई थी तथा इसका मुख्यालय पेरिस में है।
3. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाज़ार में वजन या माप की बिक्री के लिये OIML पैटर्न अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र अनिवार्य है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 1 और 2
(c) केवल 2 और 3
(d) 1, 2 और 3

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

94. With reference to Ramon Magsaysay Award, consider the following statements:

1. The Award is given by the country of Indonesia to individuals who demonstrate exceptional spirit in serving the people of Asia.
2. It was established in 1991 as Asia's highest honour and premier prize.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

95. Consider the following statements:

1. Pulikkali is a recreational street folk art performed during Pongal celebrations.
2. Mudiyettu, a ritual theatre dance drama of Kerala is part of UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

96. With reference to Japanese Encephalitis, consider the following statements:

1. It is caused due to bite of Anopheles Mosquito
2. The vaccination for disease is covered under Universal Immunisation program in India.
3. It is a bacterial infection.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

97. Recently seen in news, 'Storm 0558' refers to

(a) a hacking group
(b) a newly discovered exoplanet
(c) a military operation
(d) a novel weather phenomenon

98. With reference to anti-dumping duties, consider the following statements:

1. They are tariffs levied on imported goods to offset subsidies made to producers of these goods in the exporting country.
2. Department of Commerce recommends the Anti-dumping duty, and the Ministry of Finance levies such duty.
3. Levying anti-dumping duties is forbidden under World Trade Organisation agreement.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

99. Which of the following is not a parameter in World Bank's Logistics Performance Index?

(a) Infrastructure quality
(b) Ease of arranging shipments
(c) Consignment tracking and tracing
(d) Currency regulations

100. With reference to International Organisation of Legal Metrology (OIML), consider the following statements:

1. India has recently acquired its membership.
2. The OIML was established in 1955 and is headquartered in Paris.
3. To sell a weight or measure in the international market an OIML Pattern Approval certificate is mandatory.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

CIVIL SERVICES (PRELIMINARY) TEST SERIES – 2024

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

TEST BOOKLET SERIES

Test Code: P1/P2/P3-2417

TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES

TEST – 17

A

Time Allowed : Two Hours **Maximum Marks : 200**

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET *DOES NOT* HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES CODE **A, B, C** OR **D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside this line. *DO NOT* write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each question is printed both in **Hindi** and **English**. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your admission certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers:**
    THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
    (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **One-Third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
    (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
    (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no **penalty** for that question.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

Note: Hindi version of the instructions is printed on the front cover of this Booklet.

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

drishti

CIVIL SERVICES (PRELIMINARY) TEST SERIES – 2024

TEST BOOKLET SERIES

Test Code: P1/P2/P3-2417

(English Version)

ANSWER & EXPLANATION

GENERAL STUDIES

TEST – 17

A

ANSWERS

Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers
1	(a)	26	(a)	51	(a)	76	(d)
2	(a)	27	(b)	52	(b)	77	(d)
3	(b)	28	(d)	53	(c)	78	(a)
4	(c)	29	(b)	54	(a)	79	(c)
5	(b)	30	(b)	55	(b)	80	(c)
6	(b)	31	(a)	56	(a)	81	(b)
7	(a)	32	(c)	57	(b)	82	(a)
8	(a)	33	(d)	58	(a)	83	(a)
9	(b)	34	(a)	59	(a)	84	(b)
10	(a)	35	(b)	60	(d)	85	(b)
11	(b)	36	(b)	61	(d)	86	(a)
12	(c)	37	(b)	62	(b)	87	(a)
13	(c)	38	(b)	63	(a)	88	(c)
14	(a)	39	(b)	64	(c)	89	(c)
15	(d)	40	(d)	65	(a)	90	(b)
16	(b)	41	(a)	66	(d)	91	(b)
17	(c)	42	(a)	67	(b)	92	(a)
18	(b)	43	(c)	68	(a)	93	(a)
19	(a)	44	(c)	69	(a)	94	(d)
20	(d)	45	(a)	70	(a)	95	(b)
21	(a)	46	(c)	71	(c)	96	(a)
22	(c)	47	(c)	72	(b)	97	(a)
23	(a)	48	(c)	73	(a)	98	(a)
24	(a)	49	(a)	74	(c)	99	(d)
25	(b)	50	(c)	75	(d)	100	(c)

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

1. (a)

Explanation:

- India's **smallest Union Territory Lakshadweep** is an archipelago consisting of **36 islands with an area of 32 sq km.** It is a uni-district Union Territory and is comprised of 12 atolls, three reefs, five submerged banks and ten inhabited islands. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It is directly under the control of the Centre through an administrator.
- There are **three main group of islands:**
  - Amindivi Islands
  - Laccadive Islands
  - Minicoy Island.
- **Amindivi Islands** are the **northernmost** while Minicoy island is the **southernmost.**
- All are tiny islands of coral origin (Atoll) and are surrounded by fringing reefs.
- The Capital is **Kavaratti** and it is also the principal town of the UT.
- Pitti island, which is uninhabited, has a bird sanctuary.
- Further, Lakshadweep is located around **400kms west from the coast of Kerala. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- In **Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands,** there are **572 islands**, majorly divided into five broad categories - Great Andaman, Little Andaman, Ritchie's Archipelago, East Volcano Islands, and Sentinel Islands. Great Andaman is known for Port Blair, the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

2. (a)

Explanation:

- The **tributaries** namely **Subansiri,** Ronganadi, Dikrong, Buroi, Borgong, Jiabharali, Dhansiri (North) Puthimari, **Manas,** Beki, Aie, **Sonkosh** are the **main tributaries on the North bank.**
- While the **Noadehing,** Buridehing, Desang, Dikhow, Bhogdoi, Dhansiri (South), Kopilli, Kulsi, Krishnai, Dhdhnoi, Jinjiran are the **main tributaries on the south bank** of the river Brahmaputra. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

3. (b)

Explanation:

- The Jet Stream is a **geostrophic wind blowing horizontally** through the **upper layers of the troposphere,** generally from west to east, at an altitude of 20,000-50,000 feet. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Jet Streams **develop where air masses of differing temperatures meet.** So, usually surface temperatures determine where the Jet Stream will form. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The greater the difference in temperature, the faster the wind velocity inside the jet stream is. Jet Streams extend from 20 degrees latitude to the poles in both hemispheres.
- The **genesis of the Jet-streams** is provided by three kinds of gradients:
  - Thermal gradient between pole and equator
  - Pressure gradient between pole and equator
  - Pressure gradient between surface and subsurface air over the poles.
- Its **genesis is associated with the thermal contrast of air cells,** for example Hadley cell, Ferrel cell.
- The meandering or the **whirl movement of the Jet Stream** is called **'Rossby Wave'.**
- Equatorial extension of the Jet Stream is more in winter because of the southern shift of the pressure belts.

4. (c)

Explanation:

- They are **found in the areas of heavy rainfall and high humidity,** where there is a good growth of vegetation. Thus, large quantity of dead organic matter accumulates in these areas, and this gives a rich humus and organic content to the soil.
- **Organic matter in these soils may go even up to 40-50 per cent.** These soils are normally heavy and black in colour.
- At many places, they are **alkaline** also. It occurs widely in the **northern part of Bihar, southern part of Uttaranchal and the coastal areas of West Bengal, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. Hence, option (c) is correct.**

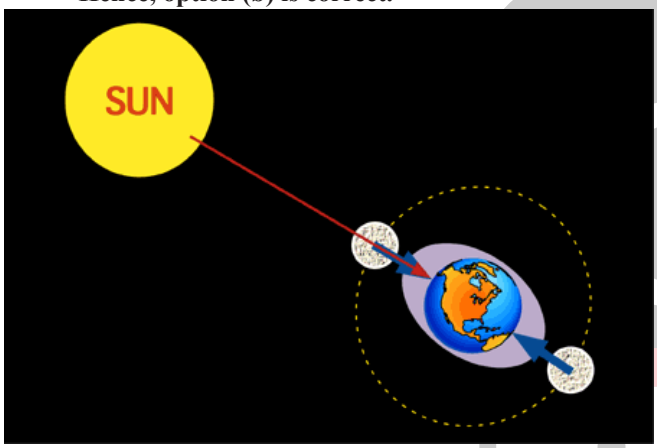
Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

5. (b)

Explanation:

- **Spring tide,** tide of **maximal range,** near the time of **new and full moon** when the Sun and Moon are in **syzygy**—i.e., **aligned with the Earth.**
- Conjunction is the time during **new moon** when the **Sun and Moon lie on the same side of the Earth.** The other syzygy condition**, opposition,** occurs during **full moon** when the Sun and Moon are positioned on **opposite sides of the Earth.**
- In either case of syzygy, the **tide-producing forces of the Sun and the Moon reinforce each other,** and the tidal amplitudes on Earth are at their greatest. See tide**. Hence, option (b) is correct.**



6. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Galápagos Islands** are a chain of islands, or archipelago, in the **eastern Pacific Ocean.** They are part of the country of Ecuador, in **South America**. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The Equator passes through **3 countries in South America** and 13 countries in the world - **Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil,** Sao Tome & Principe, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Maldives, Indonesia and Kiribati. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Colombia is a country in northwestern South America that has a coastline on both the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.** It is bordered by Brazil, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

7. (a)

Explantion:

- **Fazenda, large plantation in Brazil,** comparable to the slave-based plantations of the Caribbean and the United States.
- Fazendas were found throughout Brazil; during the colonial period they were concentrated primarily in the **northeastern region,** where sugar was produced, shifting during the 19th century to coffee production in the southeastern region. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

8. (a)

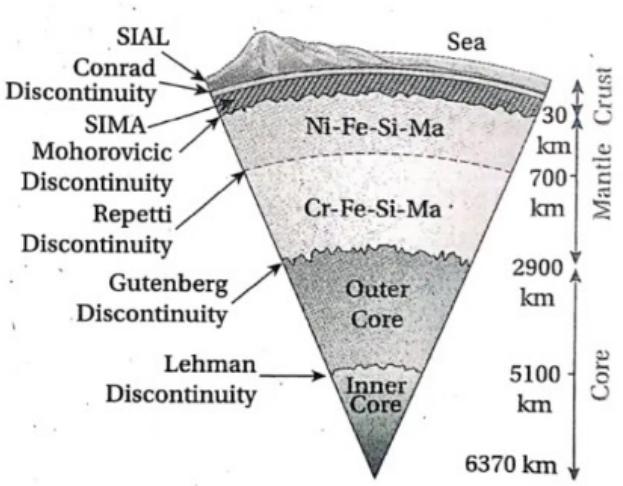
Explanation:

- The **Earth's interior can be divided into three layers: the crust, mantle, and core.** The crust is the outermost layer, and the core is the innermost layer, located at a depth of 2,900 km.

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- There are **five discontinuities or transition zones** inside the earth:
  - **Conrad Discontinuity:** Between **upper and lower Crust**. **Hence, pair (4) is NOT correctly matched.**
  - **Mohorovicic Discontinuity:** Between the **Crust and Mantle**. **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
  - **Repetti Discontinuity:** Between **Outer mantle and Inner mantle.**
  - **Gutenberg Discontinuity:** Between **Mantle and Core. Hence, pair (3) is NOT correctly matched.**
  - **Lehman Discontinuity:** Between **Outer core and Inner core. Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**



9. (b)

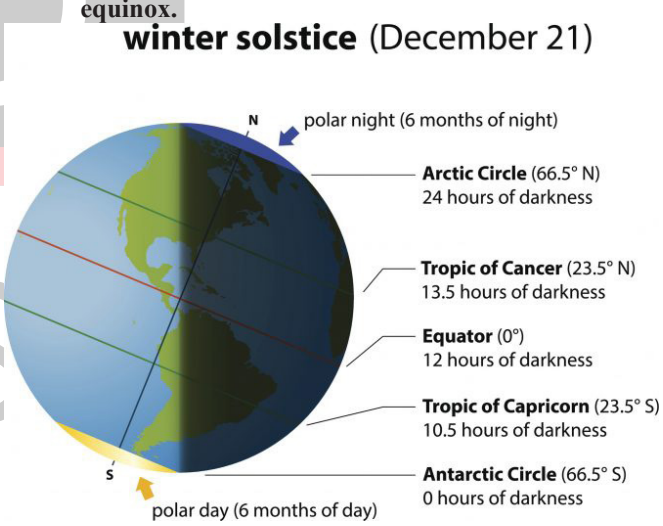
Explanation:

- The **insolation received at the surface of earth** varies from about **320 Watt/m²** in the tropics to about **70 Watt/m²** in the **poles.** Maximum insolation is received over the **subtropical deserts,** where the cloudiness is the least. **Equator receives comparatively less insolation** than the **tropics**. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Generally, at the same latitude the **insolation is more over the continent** than over the oceans. In winter, the middle and higher latitudes receive less radiation than in summer. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The atmosphere is largely **transparent** to **short wave solar radiation.** The incoming solar radiation passes through the atmosphere before striking the earth's surface. **Earth receives sunlight in short wave form.** The **earth after being heated by insolation transmits** the heat to the atmospheric layers near to the earth in **long wave form. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

10. (a)

Explantion:

- The **winter solstice occurs in December,** and in the Northern Hemisphere the date marks the 24-hour period with the fewest daylight hours of the year. That is why it is known as the shortest day of the year, or the longest night of the year.
- **December 21-22 marks the longest day in the southern hemisphere.** On this day the tropic of Capricorn receives direct rays of the sun as the South Pole tilts towards it.
- A larger portion of the Southern hemisphere gets light as the sun rays fall vertically at the Tropic of Capricorn. This **position of the earth is called the Winter Solstice. Hence, option (a) is correct**
- Direct rays of the sun fall on the equator on **21st March and 23rd September.** This position of the earth is called **equinox.**



11. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Tobacco Board** was constituted as a **statutory body** on 1st January, 1976 under Section (4) of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The Board is **headed by a chairman** with its **headquarters at Guntur, Andhra Pradesh** and is responsible for the development of the tobacco industry. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- The Tobacco Board is **under the administrative control** of the Department of Commerce, **Ministry of Commerce and Industry,** Government of India. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- While the primary function of the Board is export promotion of all varieties of tobacco and its allied products, its functions extend to production, distribution (for domestic consumption and exports) and regulation of **Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco.**
- **India is the second largest tobacco producer behind China. Gujrat is the largest producer state.** The country has around 0.45 million hectares of area under tobacco cultivation. **Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**

12. (c)

Explanation:

- The **G4 countries - India, Brazil, Japan and Germany,** have reiterated that expansion of UN Security Council in both permanent and non-permanent categories is essential to make the body more representative, legitimate, effective and efficient. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- The G4 countries have seen an increase in their economic and political influence over the past 10 years, similar to the current permanent members. The G4 countries also cooperate on promoting UN Security Council reform.
- The **five permanent members of the UNSC** are the **United States, the Russian Federation, France, China, and the United Kingdom**. **Non-permanent members** of the Security Council are elected for a **two-year term.**

13. (c)

Explanation:

- The **Sea of Galilee, also known as Lake Tiberias or Kinneret,** is Israel's **largest freshwater lake.** It's located in **northern Israel** and is about 21 kilometers long and 13 kilometers wide. The Sea of Galilee is the lowest freshwater lake on Earth, with levels between 215 and 209 meters below sea level. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The Sea of Galilee is fed by the **Jordan River,** the Hasbani River, the Dan River, and the Meshushim Stream.
- **Jordan river rises on the slopes of Mount Hermon, on the border between Syria and Lebanon,** and flows southward through northern Israel to the Sea of Galilee (Lake Tiberius). Exiting the sea, it continues south, dividing Israel and the Israeli-occupied West Bank to the west from Jordan to the east before **emptying into the Dead Sea. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

14. (a)

Explanation:

- The **Murmansk Commercial Seaport** is located on the **eastern shore of the Kola Bay** of the **Barents Sea.** The port is in the city of Murmansk, which is part of the Murmansk oblast (region) in **northwestern Russia.**
- Murmansk is one of the **largest ice-free ports in Russia** and the world's largest port located north of the polar circle.
- **Murmansk,** popularly **called the capital of the Arctic Region** and the beginning point of the Northern Sea Route (NSR), is witnessing the rising trend of Indian involvement in Cargo traffic.
- In the **first seven months of 2023,** India got a share of **35% of eight million tonnes of cargo handled** by the Murmansk port, which is about 2,000 km northwest of Moscow, Russia. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

15. (d)

Explanation:

- **Indo Pacific Maritime Domain Awareness Initiative (IPMDA):** The IPMDA initiative was announced at the Quad Leaders' Summit in Tokyo, 2022 to track **"dark shipping"** and to build a "faster, wider, and more accurate maritime picture of near-real-time activities in partners' waters" integrating three critical regions in the Indo-Pacific — the **Pacific Islands, Southeast Asia, and the Indian Ocean Region (IOR).**
- **Dark ships** are vessels with **their Automatic Identification System (AIS) - a transponder system - switched off so as not to be detectable. Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- The IPMDA will help QUAD countries as well as littoral states in the backdrop of expanding Chinese naval presence across the region.

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

16. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)** is an intergovernmental organization with **five** member states: **Union of Comoros, Reunion (France), Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles.**
- The **IOC also has seven observers,** including:
  - **India**
  - China
  - Japan
  - European Union
  - Sovereign Order of Malta
  - International Organization of La Francophonie
  - United Nations
- The **Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)** is an **inter-governmental organisation** formed in **1997** to foster regional economic cooperation. IORA has evolved into the peak regional group spanning the Indian Ocean.
- From its inception with 14 member states, the **membership has expanded to 23 countries:** Australia, Bangladesh, the Comoros, **France,** India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, **Madagascar,** Malaysia, Maldives, **Mauritius,** Mozambique, Oman, **Seychelles,** Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

17. (c)

Explanation:

- The **Tibetan plateau influences the climate over the Indian subcontinent,** in various ways, with its role in impacting the onset and progression of the Indian monsoon is well studied and documented.
- The Tibetan Plateau being a higher landmass gets heated at a much faster pace and magnitude than the Indian plains, acting as a continuous source of heat during the subsequent months, this leads to convectional currents which on reaching the upper troposphere spread out, ultimately descending after travelling in the South-West direction near to the Mascarene Island of Western Indian Ocean.
- From there these are **carried by the monsoonal winds towards the Indian subcontinent** leading to the onset and progression of Indian monsoon. This convectional cycle is known as the **Mascarene** high. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The **higher is the heating of the Tibetan plateau,** higher is the extent of Mascarene high, therefore the temperatures over Tibetan Plateau has **a positive correlation** with Indian monsoon. **Hence, statement (2) in NOT correct.**
- Tibetan Plateau, along with Himalayas act as obstruction to Siberian cold winds from entering the Great Indian Plains. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- The Tropical Easterly Jet (TEJ) Stream is found near between 5° and 20°N.
- TEJ comes into existence quickly after the Southwestern Tropical Jetstream has shifted to the north of the Himalayas (Early June).
- The formation of TEJ results in the **reversal of upper air circulation patterns [High pressure switches to low pressure]** and leads to the quick onset of monsoons.
- When the summer temperature of air over Tibet remains high for a sufficiently long time, it helps in strengthening the easterly jet and results in heavy rainfall in India. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

18. (b)

Explanation:

- **Western Disturbances reach India during the months of December to February,** they are considered important for the growth of **Rabi crops** that is the **Winter crops.** Kharif crops are the crops which are grown in summer months. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- They emerge in the **Mediterranean region** and travel with the Sub-tropical Westerly Jet Stream, to reach the Indian plains. During its journey, a Western Disturbance collects moisture from the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and Caspian Sea and traverses over Iran and Afghanistan before hitting the western Himalayas. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- A migrating Western Disturbance is **preceded by warm, moist air, and is followed by cold, dry air.** This keeps the temperatures warm in the peak winter months of December and January and stops the temperature from rising in February and March. Clouds formed by the Western Disturbances have a moderating effect on the maximum temperatures during the winter season. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- **'La nina' phase of the El-nino Southern Oscillation** reduces the temperature of the hot tropical air that is crucial for the temperature gradient for the formation of Western Disturbances. While, the reverse happens during the El-nino years. **Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**

19. (a)

Explanation:

- **Ozone layer** is **thickest** during the hemispherical summer months that is from February to July in Northern Hemisphere, and from October to January in the Southern Hemisphere.
- The **Polar Stratospheric Clouds (PSCs),** which concentrate in them **the Chloro-fluoro Carbons,** which are the main cause for the depletion of the ozone layer are formed majorly during the **hemispherical winter** because of **the strengthening of the polar vortex.**
- Ozone depletion and UV irradiance have increased much more in the Southern Hemisphere. This is because ozone depletion is also impacted by temperature and sunlight. Temperatures are colder at high latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere, so polar stratospheric clouds can form. **These clouds can accelerate the reactions that break ozone down. Hence, both statement I and II are correct and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I.**

20. (d)

Explanation:

Ramsar Sites in North East India:

- Pala wetland – Mizoram. **Hence, pair (1) is NOT correctly matched.**
- Rudrasagar lake – Tripura. **Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**
- Loktak lake – Manipur. **Hence, pair (3) is NOT correctly matched.**
- Deepor Beel – Assam. **Hence, pair (4) is NOT correctly matched.**

21. (a)

- **North to south direction:** Paradip of Orissa - Jawaharlal Nehru Port of Maharashtra - Marmagoa of Goa - Ennore of Tamilnadu - Kochi of Kerala. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

22. (c)

Explanation:

- **Omkareshwar temple,** which is located on a **riverine island of River Narmada,** is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas in the country.
- The **Narmada river originates from the Amarkantak plateau in Madhya Pradesh,** and flows through a rift valley between Vindhyas and Satpura mountain ranges to reach the Gulf of Khambat in Gujarat, where it drains into the Arabian sea. It also briefly passes through the state of Maharashtra.
- Hence, Mr. X would have travelled through **three states only. Hence, option (c) is correct.**

23. (a)

Explanation:

- Formation of tropical cyclones, **require relatively stable vertical distribution of atmosphere,** if there is variation between wind speeds and atmospheric conditions among the vertical layers of atmosphere, the developing cyclones will disrupt. Therefore, in conditions of high vertical wind shear cyclones are not formed**. Hence, Statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Tropical cyclones are not formed in the region of equator because of the lack of Coriolis force. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **Anticyclones** are centers of **high pressure.** They are surrounded by closed isobars having decreasing pressure outward. The circulation is from central high pressure towards the periphery in such a way that air blows outwards in a clockwise direction in the Northern

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

hemisphere **and** anticlockwise direction in the southern hemisphere. While in lower reaches it hampers the growth of cyclone, in upper reaches of atmosphere it influences the formation of cyclones in the troposphere. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

- An optimum sea surface temperature of 27^0 celsius is required for the development of tropical cyclones. **Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**

24. (a)

Explanation:

Hills of Eastern Ghats in North to South Direction:

- Northern Circars
- **Nallamala** hills
- **Palkonda** hills
- **Nagari** hills
- **Javadi** hills
- Varshunad hills.
- Shevaroy hills
- Panchamalai hills
- Sirumali hills
- **Palani** hills

Hence, option (a) is correct.

25. (b)

Explanation:

- **The Chambal River is a tributary of the Yamuna River** in central and northern India. The Chambal is the main tributary of the Yamuna and is part of the **Ganges drainage system. Hence, option (b) is correct.**

26. (a)

Explanation:

Alluvial soils:

- They are **Widespread in northern plains and river valleys.** Also, found in peninsular India, they are primarily found in **deltas and estuaries**. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Sand content **decreases** from west to east of the country. New alluvium is termed as **Khadar** and old alluvium is termed as **Bhangar,** hence cannot be said to be homogenous in texture. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- These are **rich in nitrogen and potash** but are poor in phosphorous. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

27. (b)

Explanation:

- **Lapies:** Also known as **karren or limestone pavement,** refers to a distinctive type of terrain that is characterized by flat, bare, and often grooved limestone surfaces. These formations are commonly associated with regions where **groundwater,** containing dissolved calcium carbonate, reaches the surface and undergoes processes like evaporation. Over time, the precipitation of calcium carbonate leads to the formation of lapies. **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- **Fjords: Fjords are U-shaped or V-shaped glacially carved valleys filled with seawater.** They are typically found in areas where there has been significant glacial activity. While rainfall can contribute to the overall hydrological system of a fjord, fjords are primarily formed by the **erosion caused by glaciers** during periods of glaciation. **Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**
- **Drumlins: Drumlins are elongated, tear-shaped hills often found in areas covered by glaciers during the last Ice Age.** They are formed by the deposition of glacial till and are typically aligned in the direction of the glacier's movement. **Hence, pair (3) is NOT correctly matched .**
- **Cirques-Cirques** are bowl-shaped, steep-sided hollows found on the sides of mountains. They are formed by the **erosive action of glaciers.** As glaciers move downslope, they carve out these bowl-shaped depressions through a combination of abrasion and plucking. Cirques are a characteristic landform associated with glacial activity. **Hence, pair (4) is correctly matched.**

28. (d)

Explanation:

- The portion of the interior beyond the crust is called the mantle. The mantle extends from **Moho's discontinuity** to a depth of **2,900 km.**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- The core-mantle boundary is located at the depth of 2,900 km. The outer core is in **liquid** state while the inner core is in **solid** state. The density of material at the mantle core boundary is around 5 g/cm^3 and at the centre of the earth at 6,300 km, the density value is around 13g/cm^3. The core is made up of very heavy material mostly constituted by nickel and iron. It is sometimes referred to as the nife layer. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The **lithosphere** is the rigid outermost layer of the Earth and includes **the crust** and the **uppermost part of the mantle. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

29. (b)

Explanation:

- **Divergent Boundaries:**
  - Divergent boundaries occur where tectonic plates move apart, and new crust is formed by magma rising from the mantle. It is **associated with shallow earthquakes. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
  - **Example:** The **Mid-Atlantic Ridge** is a well-known divergent boundary where the North American and Eurasian Plates are moving away from each other, creating new oceanic crust.
  - **Iceland** is located on the **Mid-Atlantic Ridge,** experiencing splitting along the spreading center as North America moves westward relative to Eurasia.
- **Convergent Boundaries:**
  - Convergent boundaries involve plates moving toward each other, leading to the destruction or recycling of crust. Subduction zones occur when one plate sinks beneath another.
  - **Examples:**
    - Oceanic and continental plate convergence.
    - Oceanic and oceanic plate convergence.
    - Continental and continental plate convergence.
  - The Pacific Ring of Fire is a region where several convergent boundaries result in **volcanic eruptions and deep earthquake zones. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Transform Boundaries:**
  - Transform boundaries occur where two plates slide horizontally past each other. **Most transform faults are found on the ocean floor.** They commonly offset the active spreading ridges, producing zig-zag plate margins, and are **generally defined by shallow earthquakes. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
  - **Example:** The San Andreas Fault in California is a transform boundary connecting the East Pacific Rise and the South Gorda-Juan de Fuca-Explorer Ridge. It produces a zig-zag pattern and is associated with shallow earthquakes.
  - Transform faults are common on the ocean floor, offsetting spreading ridges.

30. (b)

Explanation:

The **mapping of the ocean floor and palaeomagnetic** studies of rocks from oceanic regions revealed the following facts:

- It was realised that all along the mid-oceanic ridges, volcanic eruptions are common and they bring **huge amounts of lava** to the surface in this area.
- The rocks equidistant on either sides of the crest of mid-oceanic ridges show remarkable similarities in terms of **period of formation, chemical compositions and magnetic properties.**
- **Rocks closer to the mid-oceanic ridges** have **normal polarity** and are **the youngest.** The age of the rocks **increases** as one moves away from the crest. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **The ocean crust rocks are much younger than the continental rocks. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The sediments on the ocean floor are unexpectedly very thin. Scientists were expecting, if the ocean floors were as old as the continent, to have a complete sequence of sediments for a longer duration. However, nowhere was the sediment column found to be older than 200 million years.
- The **deep trenches** have deep-seated earthquake occurrences while in the **mid-ocean ridge** areas, the quake foci have shallow depths. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

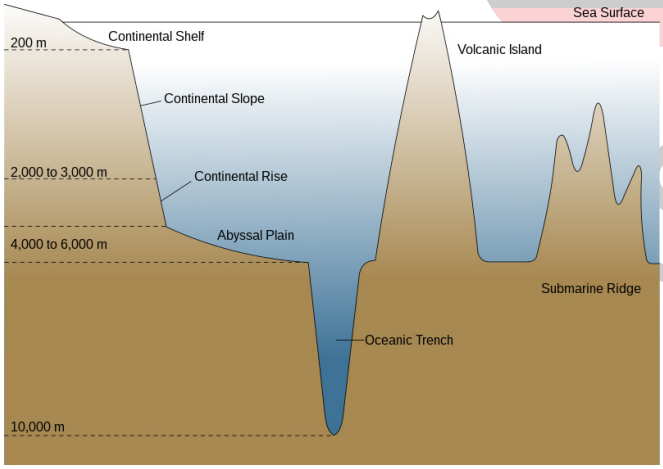
Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

31. (a)

Explanation:

- **Continental Shelf:**
  - This is the shallow, gently sloping portion of the continental margin that extends from the shoreline to the continental slope.
  - It is rich in marine life and often includes the submerged part of the continent.
- **Continental Slope:**
  - The continental slope is a steeper descent from the continental shelf to the abyssal plain.
  - It marks the transition between the continental crust and the oceanic crust.
- **Continental Rise:**
  - The continental rise is a gentle incline at the base of the continental slope.
  - It is formed by the accumulation of sediments transported down the continental slope.
- **Abyssal Plain:**
  - The abyssal plain is a vast, flat area of the ocean floor that lies between the continental rise and the mid-ocean ridges.
  - It is covered with fine sediment and is relatively smooth compared to the rugged terrain of the continental slope.



Hence, option (a) is correct.

32. (c)

Explanation:

- **Oxygen** is the **most abundant element in the Earth's crust,** constituting about **46.6% by weight.** Silicon is the second most abundant, making up about 27.7%. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The crust of the earth is made up of more than 2,000 minerals, but out of these, only six are the most abundant and contribute the maximum. These six most abundant minerals are **feldspar,** quartz, pyroxenes, amphiboles, mica and olivine. **Half of earth's crust is composed of mineral feldspar. Hence statement (2) is correct.**

33. (d)

Explanation:

Geomorphic agents are natural forces or processes that shape and modify the Earth's surface:

- **Rainwater:** Rainwater, through processes like erosion and weathering, is indeed a geomorphic agent. Rainwater can cause physical and chemical weathering of rocks, transporting sediment and shaping landscapes over time.
- **Waves:** Waves, especially in coastal areas, are powerful geomorphic agents. They contribute to processes such as erosion, transportation, and deposition, shaping shorelines and coastal landforms.
- **Glaciers:** Glaciers are significant geomorphic agents. They can erode and transport large amounts of sediment as they move, carving out valleys and creating distinctive landforms such as cirques, moraines, and fjords.
- **Groundwater:** Groundwater, while not as visibly dynamic as some other agents, is indeed a geomorphic agent. It can participate in chemical weathering and contribute to the formation of underground features like caves through dissolution processes.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

34. (a)

Explanation:

- Indus is one of the largest basins of the world. It originates from glacier near **Bokhar Chu** in **Tibetan region in Kailash mountain range. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- In Tibet it is known as Singi khamban or Lion mouth. After flowing in northwest direction **between Ladakh and Zaskar range** it passes through Ladakh and Baltistan.
- It cuts across Ladakh range, forms spectacular gorge near Gilgit in Jammu and Kashmir. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- The other important tributaries joining **right** bank of Indus are **Khurram,Tochi,Gomal,viboa and sangar. They all originate in Sulaiman ranges. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- **Jhelum, Chenab and Beas join left bank of Indus.**
- The river flows southward and receives **Panjnad** a little above **Mithankot.**

35. (b)

Explanation:

- Out of the 11 rivers in the state, the **Mandovi is said to be Goa's lifeline.** It is also known as Mahadayi or Mhadei.
- From Goa's 11 rivers, this particular one originates from a cluster of 30 springs at Bhimgad in the Western Ghats in the Belagavi district of Karnataka. The Mandovi enters Goa from the north covering approximately 52 km within the state.
- The Cumbarjuem Canal links **Mandovi** and the **Zuari Rive**r giving easy passage to the barges transporting the mined ore.
- The two **Mandovi bridges connect Panjim with the rest of North Goa** from one part of the state. A third bridge said to be the largest bridge in Goa is in the process of being built. It will rise high above the river's surface and is 15 meters higher than the two existing bridges.
- Kerala has narrow coastline.The longest rivers of Kerala, **Bharathpuzha** rises near Annamalai hills.It is also known as **ponnani.**
- **Periyar** is the **second largest river of Kerala. Hence, option (b) is correct.**

36. (b)

Explanation:

- **Tropical Thorn Forests** are found in Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, and sections of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.
- **Plants remain leafless** for most of the year. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- These occur in areas which recieve rainfall **less than 50 cm. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- Outside India, this forest can be found in much of southwestern North America and southwestern Africa, as well as in lesser regions of Africa, South America, and Australia.
- These forests are found in dry areas of the country.
- Their leaves are in the form of spines to reduce loss of water.
- **Cactus, Khair, Babool, and Keekar** are a few of their important trees.**Hence,statement(2) is NOT correct.**

37. (b)

Explanation:

- The **western coastal plains** are an example of **submerged** coastal plains. Kandla, Mazagaon,JLN port Nhava Sheva, Marmagao, Mangalore cochin are important natural ports located along west coast. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Extending from Gujarat coast in north to Kerala coast in south, western coast may be divided into following divisions –The Kachchh, Kathiawar coast in Gujarat, Konkan coast in Maharashtra, Goan coast, and Malabar coast in Karnataka and Kerala.
- The **western coastal plains** are **narrow in middle** and get **broader towards north and south. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The river flowing through western coastal plains do not form any delta**. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- As compared to western coastal plain, **eastern coastal plain** is **broader** and an example of **emergent** coast. There are well developed deltas here, formed by rivers flowing eastward into Bay of Bengal. **Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**
- These include deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.
- Because of its emergent nature it has a smaller number of ports and harbors.

38. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Brahmaputra** one of the largest river systems of the world has its origin in **chemyangdung** glacier of Kailash range near Manasarovar Lake.
- From here it traverses eastward longitudinally for distance of nearly 1200 km in dry and flat region of southern Tibet where it is known as **Tsangpo which means the purifier.** The Rango Tsangpo is the major **right bank tributary** of this river in Tibet.
- It emerges as turbulent and dynamic river after carving out deep gorge in central Himalayas near Namcha Barwa.

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- The river emerges from foothills under name of **Siang or Dihang.** It enters India west of Sadiya town in Arunachal Pradesh. Flowing southwest it receives its main left bank tributaries **Dibang** or **sikang** and **Lohit** thereafter it is known as Brahmaputra.
- The major **left bank** tributaries are **burhi Dihing and Dhansari** (south) whereas important right bank tributaries are **Subansiri, kameng, manas and sankosh.** The subansiri which has its origin in Tibet is an **antecedent** river.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

39. (b)

Explanation:

Serial number	Aspect	Himalayan river	Peninsular river
1	Place of origin	Himalayan mountain covered with glacier	Peninsular plateau and central highland
2	Nature of flow	Perennial	Seasonal
3	Type of drainage	**Antecedent and consequent**	**Superimposed,** rejuvenated resulting in **trellis, radial** and **rectangular** patterns.
4	Nature of river	Long course	Smaller fixed course
5	Age of river	**Young** and youthful	**Old river** with graded profile.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

40. (d)

Explanation:

- **Latitude:** India 's location near the equator results in tropical climate with warm temperature throughout the year.
- **Altitude:** India 's diverse topography including high altitude regions in the north can result in varying climates.
- **Monsoon:** India experiences two monsoons each year, the southwest monsoon from June to September, and the northeast monsoon from October to December. The monsoons bring rainfall to different parts of the country, affecting the local climate.
- **Ocean currents:** The Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal have a significant impact on the climate, especially along the coastal regions.
- **Wind patterns:** Prevailing winds can bring moisture and affect temperature and rainfall patterns in different parts of the country.
- **Topography:** The varied terrain of India, including mountains, plains, and coastal areas, can also impact the local climate.
- **Distribution of land and water:** India is flanked by Indian Ocean on three sides in south and girdled by high and continuous mountain wall in north.Difference in air pressure causes reversal in direction of monsoon winds.
- **Distance from sea:** With long coastline, large coastal areas have an equable climate.
- **Distribution of air pressure and winds on the earth's surface.**
- **Upper air circulation affects global weather** due to various factors.
- The **inflow of western cyclones** (disturbances in winter) and tropical depressions (during the monsoon) that bring rainfall to India.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

41. (a)

Explanation:

- The month of **October and November** are known for retreating monsoons. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- By the end of September, the southwest monsoons becomes weak as low pressure trough of ganga plain start moving southward in response to southward march of sun.
- The **monsoon retreat from western Rajasthan** by first week of **september. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- By beginning of October ,the low pressure covers northern part of Bay of Bengal and by early November it moves over Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
- By the middle of December, the center of low pressure is completely removed from the peninsula.
- The retreating southwest monsoon season is marked by **clear skies** and **rise in temperature. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- The land is still moist. The weather in retreating monsoon is dry in north India but associated with rain in eastern part of peninsula.
- Hence October and November are rainiest months of the year.

42. (a)

Explanation:

- **El Nino and La Nina** are complex weather patterns resulting from variations in ocean temperatures in the Equatorial Pacific Region. They are opposite phases of what is known as the **El Nino-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)** cycle.
- The ENSO cycle describes the fluctuations in temperature between the ocean and atmosphere in the east-central Equatorial Pacific.
- El Nino and La Nina episodes typically last nine to 12 months, but some prolonged events may last for years.
- **El Nino** is a climate pattern that describes the **unusual warming of surface waters** in the **eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
  - It is the "warm phase" of a larger phenomenon called the El Nino-Southern Oscillation (ENSO).
  - It occurs more frequently than La Nina.
- **La Nina, the "cool phase"** of ENSO, is a pattern that describes the **unusual cooling** of the tropical eastern Pacific. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- La Nina events may last between **one and three years, unlike El Nino,** which usually lasts no more than a year. **Both phenomena tend to peak during the Northern Hemisphere winter.**
- The **El Niño Modoki** phenomenon is characterized by the **anomalously warm central equatorial Pacific** flanked by **anomalously cool regions** in both west and east. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- Such zonal gradients result in anomalous **two-cell Walker Circulation** over the tropical Pacific, with a wet region in the central Pacific
- El Nino soon came to describe irregular and intense climate changes rather than just the warming of coastal surface waters.
- The El Nino event is **not a regular cycle,** they are not predictable and occur irregularly at two- to seven-year intervals.

43. (c)

Explanation:

- The himalayan ranges show succession of vegetation from tropical to tundra which change in with altitude.
- Deciduous forests are found in foothills of Himalayas.
- It is succeeded by wet temperate type of forests between altitude of 1000-2000m.
- In the higher hill range of northeastern India, hilly areas of west Bengal and uttaranchal ,evergreen broad leaf trees such as oak and chestnut are predominant.
- Between 1500 and 1750m pine forests are also well developed in this zone with chir pine as very useful commercial tree.
- **Deodar** a highly valued endemic species grows mainly in **western part** of **Himalayan** range. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Chinar and walnut sustain famous Kashmir handicrafts belong to this zone.
- Blue pine and spruce appear at altitudes of 2225-3048 m.
- In higher reaches there is transition to alpine forest and pastures.
- The **southern slopes of himalayas carry thicker vegetation** cover because of relatively higher precipitation than drier north facing slopes. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- At higher altitudes mosses and lichens form part of the tundra vegetation. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

44. (c)

Explanation:

Monsoon Winds of the Arabian Sea:

The monsoon winds originating over the Arabian Sea further split into three branches:

- One of its branches is obstructed by the **Western Ghats.** These winds climb the slopes of the Western Ghats from **900-1200 m.**
- Soon, they become cool, and as a result, the windward side of the Sahyadris and Western Coastal Plain receive very heavy rainfall ranging between 250 cm and 400 cm. After crossing the Western Ghats, these winds descend and get heated up.
- As a result, these winds cause little rainfall east of the Western Ghats. This region of low rainfall is known as the **rain-shadow area**.

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- Another branch of the **Arabian Sea monsoon s**trikes the coast **north of Mumbai.** Moving along the Narmada and Tapi River valleys, these winds cause rainfall in extensive areas of central India.
- The **Chottanagpur plateau** gets 15 cm rainfall from this part of the branch. Thereafter, they enter the Ganga plains and mingle with the Bay of Bengal branch. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Monsoonal rainfall is largely governed by **relief or topography. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- The **third b**ranch of this monsoon wind strikes the **Saurashtra Peninsula a**nd the **Kachchh.** It then passes over west Rajasthan and parallel to the Aravalis, causing only a scanty rainfall.
- In Punjab and Haryana, it joins the Bay of Bengal branch. These two branches, reinforced by each other, cause rains in the western Himalayas.

Monsoon Winds of the Bay of Bengal:

- The Bay of Bengal branch strikes the **coast of Myanmar and part of southeast Bangladesh.** But the Arakan Hills along the coast of Myanmar deflect a big portion of this branch towards the Indian subcontinent.
- The monsoon, therefore, enters **West Bengal and Bangladesh from south and southeast** instead of from the south-westerly direction.
- From here, this branch splits into two under the influence of the Himalayas and the thermal low is northwest India. Its one branch moves westward along the Ganga plains reaching as far as the Punjab plains.
- The other branch moves up the **Brahmaputra valley** in the north and the northeast, causing widespread rains. Its sub-branch strikes the Garo and Khasi hills of Meghalaya. Mawsynram, located on the crest of Khasi hills, receives the highest average annual rainfall in the world.
- **Tamil Nadu** does not receive rainfall during south-west monsoon as **Tamil Nadu coast is situated parallel to the Bay of Bengal branch of southwest monsoon a**nd it lies in the rain-shadow area of the Arabian Sea branch of the south-west monsoon. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

45. (a)

Explanation:

- **Laterite soil** has been derived from latin word which means **brick.**
- The laterite soil develop in areas with **high temperature and high rainfall.**
- These are result of intense leaching due to tropical rains.
- With rain, lime and silica are leached away and soil rich in iron oxide and aluminium compound are left behind.
- The **content of humus soil is removed fast by bacteria** that thrive well in high temperature.
- These soils are poor in **organic matter, nitrogen, phosphate and calcium** while iron oxide and potash are in excess. **Hence, laterite soil are not suitable for cultivation,** however application of manures and fertilizer are required for making soil fertile for cultivation.

Hence, both statement-I and statement-II are correct, and statement-II is the correct explanation for statement-I.

46. (c)

Explanation:

- Social forestry can be described as **"Forestry of the people, by the people and for the people".**
- Social forestry means management and protection of the forests as well as afforestation of **barren lands** aimed at helping in environmental, social and rural development as against the traditional objective of securing revenue. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The term, social forestry, was first used in India in 1976 by The National Commission on Agriculture.
- It was embarked with the objective of taking the pressure off the traditional forests by the plantation of fuelwood, fodder, timber and grasses on unused and fallow land to the rural population.
- Agroforestry, cultivation and use of trees and shrubs with crops and livestock in sustainable agricultural systems.
- Agroforestry seeks positive interactions between its components, aiming to achieve a more ecologically diverse and socially productive output from the land than is possible through conventional agriculture.
- Agroforestry is **raising trees and agricultural crops** on the same land inclusive of waste patches. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

47. (c)

Explanation:

Moist Deciduous Forests:

- **Region:** These forests are found in the **north-eastern states** along the **foothills of Himalayas, eastern slopes of the Western Ghats** and **Odisha.**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- **Rainfall:** Found in the regions which record **rainfall between 100-200 cm.**
- **Trees:** Tall trees with broad, branched trunks.
  - Some of the taller trees shed their leaves in the **dry** season
  - **Teak, sal, shisham, hurra, mahua, amla, semul, kusum, and sandalwood** etc. are the main species of these forests.
- **Moist Evergreen Forests:**
  - **Region:** Found in southern India along the **Western Ghats, Andaman and Nicobar Islands** and **north-eastern region.**
  - **Climatic Conditions:** Found in **warm and humid areas** with an annual precipitation of over 200 cm and mean annual temperature above 22°C.
  - **Trees:** In these forests, trees reach great heights up to 60 m or above.
    - There is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves, flowering and fruition; **these forests appear green all the year round.**
    - Species found in these forests include Rosewood, Mahogany, Aini, Ebony, etc.
    - The more common trees that are found here are the **jackfruit, betel nut palm,** jamun, mango, and hollock.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

48. (c)

Explanation:

Favourable conditions for the formation of the Deltas:

- Active **vertical and lateral erosion** in the river's upper course to provide extensive sediments to be deposited as deltas.
- The coast should be preferably **tideless.**
- The **sea adjoining the delta** should be **shallow** or else the load will disappear in the deep waters.
- There should be **no large lakes** in the river course to filter-off the sediments and there should be **no strong current running at right angle** to the river mouth, washing away the sediments. **Hence, option(c) is correct.**

49. (a)

Explanation:

- **Mango shower:** Towards the end of summer, there are pre-monsoon showers which are a common phenomenon in **Kerala and coastal areas of Karnataka.** Locally they are known as mango showers since they help in early ripening of mangoes. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Blossom shower:** With this shower **coffee flowers** blossom in **kerala** and adjoining areas. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **Nor westers:** These are **dreaded evening thunderstorms** in **Bengal and Assam.** Their notorious nature can be understood from local nomenclature of Kal Baisakhi a calamity in month of baisakh. These showers are useful for tea, jute and rice cultivation. In **assam** these storms are known as bardoli cheerha.

50. (c)

Explanation:

- **The Shetruniji river** rises near Dalkahwa in Amreli district.
- **The Bhadra** originates near Aniali village in **Rajkot** district. The Dhadhar rises near Ghantar village in Panchmahal district. **Sabarmati and Mahi** are the two famous rivers of Gujarat.
- **The Vaitarna** originates from the **Trimbak hills in Nasik district** at an elevation of 670 m. The Kalinadi rises from Belgaum district and falls in Karwar Bay. The source of Bedti River lies in Hubli Dharwar and traverses a course of 161 km. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Kalinadi** river rises from B**elgaum district and falls in Karwar bay. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **The Sharavati** is another important river in Karnataka flowing towards the **west**. The Sharavati originates in Shimoga district of Karnataka and drains a catchment area of 2,209 sq. km.
- **The Mandovi and the Juari** is two important rivers of Goa.
- The source of **Bedti river lies in Hubli Dharwar. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

51. (a)

Explanation:

- The asteroid Bennu is a **B-type asteroid**, implying that i**t contains significant amounts of carbon and various other minerals**. Because of its high carbon content, the asteroid **reflects about four per cent of the light that hits it**, which is very low when compared with a planet like **Venus, which reflects about 65 per cent** of the light that hits it. Earth reflects about 30 per cent.

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- There is a slight possibility that Bennu, which is **classified as a Near Earth Object (NEO)**, might strike the Earth in the next century, between the years 2175 and 2199. NEOs are comets and asteroids nudged by the gravitational attraction of nearby planets into orbits which allows them to enter the Earth's neighbourhood.
- NASA's **OSIRIS-REx** — "Origins, Spectral Interpretation, Resource Identification, Security, Regolith Explorer" — spacecraft briefly touched asteroid Bennu, from where it collected samples of dust and pebbles and delivered them back to Earth in September, 2023.**OSIRIS-REx** is continuing its tour of the solar system — the spacecraft has already set off to capture a detailed look at a different asteroid named Apophis.
- The mission now has a new name: **OSIRIS-APEX**, for Origins, Spectral Interpretation, Resource Identification, Security-Apophis EXplorer. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

52. (b)

Explanation:

- The **World Health Organization (WHO)** has recommended a new vaccine, **R21/Matrix-M**, for the **prevention of malaria in children**.
- The recommendation follows advice from the WHO: Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (SAGE) and the Malaria Policy Advisory Group (MPAG) and was endorsed by the WHO Director-General .
- The R21 vaccine is the second malaria vaccine recommended by WHO, following the RTS,S/AS01 vaccine, which received a WHO recommendation in 2021.
- Both vaccines are shown to be safe and effective in preventing malaria in children and, when implemented broadly, are expected to have high public health impact.
- Malaria, a mosquito-borne disease, places a particularly high burden on children in the African Region, where nearly half a million children die from the disease each year.
- The **vaccine R21** has high efficacy when given just before high transmission season. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

53. (c)

Explanation:

- **Best Tourism Villages** by **United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)** recognizes outstanding rural tourism destinations with accredited cultural and natural assets, a commitment to preserving community-based values, and a clear commitment to innovation and sustainability across economic, social, and environmental dimensions
- **Dhordo, a village located in the Kutch district of Gujarat**, known for its annual Rann Utsav has been bestowed with the **title 'Best Tourism Village'** by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).
- A total of 26 villages around the globe have earned the accolades this year for "nurturing rural areas and preserving landscapes, cultural diversity, local values, and culinary traditions."
- The list includes villages in Austria, Portugal, Turkiye, Hungary, Indonesia, Egypt and China. **Dhordo is the only village** selected from India. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

54. (a)

Explanation:

- The **Norwegian novelist**, poet and playwright **Jon Fosse** — who has found a growing audience in the English-speaking world for novels that grapple with themes of aging, mortality, love and art — was awarded the **Nobel Prize in Literature 2023**, "for his innovative plays and prose which give voice to the unsayable."
- A prolific writer who has published some 40 plays, as well as novels, poetry, essays, children's books and works of translation, Fosse has long been revered for his spare, transcendent language and formal experimentation.
- **The language in which Fosse writes, 'Nynorsk', is one of the two written forms of Norwegian.** The other is **Bokmål.** While Nynorsk has a strong standing in Norwegian literature, and is used by many authors, Fosse is probably the most prominent.
- **Nynorsk, or "New Norwegian," was constructed in the 19th century** by the philologist and poet Ivar Aasen, after studying Norwegian dialects around the country. Bokmål evolved from Danish. (Norway was in a union with Denmark from 1380 to 1814.) **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

55. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Toto** is a **primitive and isolated tribal group** residing only in a small enclave called Totopara in the Jalpaiguri of **West Bengal**, India.
- The total population of Totos is less than 2000 according to the 2001 census, all living in Totopara. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The Totos are considered **Mongoloid** people. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- They are generally **endogamous** and marry within their own tribe.
- The Toto family is **patrilocal** (social system in which a married couple resides with the husband's parents) in nature and dominated by nuclear type. However, joint families are not rare.
- **Monogamy** is a common form of marriage among the Toto but polygamy is not prohibited. There is no custom of divorce among the Totos.
- The **Toto language** is a **Sino-Tibetan language** spoken by the Toto tribal people in parts of West Bengal bordering Bhutan.
- The **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)** lists it as a **critically endangered language.**
- The Toto language is primarily spoken orally and even though prominent community member **Padma Shri-decorated 'Dhaniram Toto' developed a script as recently as in 2015**, most people either write it in Bengali script or write in Bengali language. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

56. (a)

Explanation:

- On 08 October 2023 the Chief of Air Staff unveiled the new Indian Air Force (IAF) ensign.
- The IAF Crest has the national symbol, the **Ashoka lion** on the top with the words **"सत्यमेव जयते"** in Devanagari below it.
- Below the Ashoka lion is a **Himalayan eagle** with its wings spread, denoting the fighting qualities of the IAF. A ring in light blue colour encircles the Himalayan eagle with the words **"भारतीय वायु सेना"। Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **The motto of the IAF "नभः स्पृशं दीपतम्"** is inscribed below Himalayan eagle in golden Devanagari. The IAF motto has been **taken from verse 24, Chapter 11 of the Bhagavad Gita** and means "Radiant Thou Touchest Heaven" or in other words "Touching the sky with Glory". **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Before Independence, Royal Indian Air Force (RIAF) Ensign comprised of the Union Jack in the upper left canton and the RIAF roundel (Red, White & Blue) on the fly side.
- Post-Independence, the Indian Air Force (IAF) ensign was created by replacing the Union Jack with the Indian tri colour and the RAF roundels with the IAF tri colour roundel in the lower right canton.

57. (b)

Explanation:

- **Global Innovation Index (GII)** is a leading reference for measuring an economy's innovation ecosystem performance.
- It is published **annually** by the **World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).** It is also a valuable benchmarking tool used by policymakers, business leaders, and other stakeholders to assess progress in innovation over time.
- **India retains 40th rank out of 132 economies** in the Global Innovation Index 2023 rankings.
- **Switzerland** is the most innovative economy in 2023 followed by Sweden, the United States, the United Kingdom and Singapore.
- **Singapore** has entered the top five, and has taken the leading position among South East Asia, East Asia and Oceania (SEAO) region economies.
- WIPO is the global forum for Intellectual Property (IP) services, policy, information and cooperation. It is a self-funding agency of the United Nations, with **193** member states. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

58. (a)

Explanation:

- Recently India had sought 'parity' with Canada, asking it to downsize its diplomatic staff here. India has about 20 diplomats in Canada and said there should be a similar number of Canadian diplomats in India as well.
- India has justified its action as being in accordance with **Article 11.1 or the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- **The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961)** is a United Nations treaty that set some common principles and terms on how countries must treat each other's diplomatic representatives, in order to ensure friendly relations and maintain proper communication channels between countries.
- One prominent example of such principles is that of **diplomatic immunity.** It's the privilege of exemption from certain laws and taxes granted to diplomats by the country in which they are posted. **Diplomatic immunity flows from two conventions**, popularly called the **Vienna Conventions — the 1961 Convention and the Convention on Consular Relations, 1963. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Article 11,** cited by the **Ministry of External Affairs** in its press release, says, "In the absence of specific agreement as to the size of the mission, the receiving State may require that the size of a mission be kept within limits considered by it to be reasonable and normal, having regard to circumstances and conditions in the receiving State and to the needs of the particular mission."
- Today, **193 countries have ratified the convention**, meaning they agree it should be legally binding on them. Ratification means that a country should seek approval for the treaty on the domestic level and enact a law in their country to give effect to it. **India ratified it through the Diplomatic Relations (Vienna Convention) Act of 1972. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

59. (a)

Explanation:

- The **Human Rights Council** is the main **intergovernmental** body within the United Nations responsible for human rights. **Established in 2006 by the General Assembly,** it is responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe.
- **The Human Rights Council replaced the former United Nations Commission on Human Rights**. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The **Human Rights Council consists of 47 Member States** elected directly and individually by a majority of the 193 states of the UN General Assembly. **Elections take place every year. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Seats are equitably distributed among the five UN regional groups, with one-third of the members being renewed each year. Each member serves a three-year term. Membership is limited to two consecutive terms. As of December 2022, 123 of the 193 Member States of the United Nations have served as Council members.
- The UN General Assembly in October 2023 elected 15 new countries to serve on the Human Rights Council, with Peru and Russia failing to secure a seat.

60. (d)

Explanation:

- In the ongoing Israel-Hamas conflict, attacks by the terrorist group Hamas that started October 7 drew Israel to war in the Gaza strip. The current war started one day after the 50th anniversary of the start of the Yom Kippur war, and Medzini has been having flashbacks.
- **Yom Kippur War**, fourth of the **Arab-Israeli wars**, which was initiated by **Egypt and Syria** on October 6, 1973, on the Jewish holy day of Yom Kippur. It also occurred during Ramadan, the sacred month of fasting in Islam, and it lasted until October 26, 1973.
- Egypt's goal in crossing the Suez Canal was to force Israel to the negotiation table to make a peace deal and get back control of the Sinai peninsula. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

61. (d)

Explanation :

- **A23a** is a **tabular iceberg** that broke away from the **Filchner–Ronne Ice Shelf (Antarctica)** in 1986. It is the largest remaining piece of a larger iceberg that became grounded on the ocean floor for nearly three decades. In 2020, **A23a began moving and is currently the world's largest iceberg.**
- **Iceberg A76a** is one of the world's largest icebergs, measuring 135 kilometers long and 25 kilometres wide. It's described as being shaped like a giant ironing board. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

62. (b)

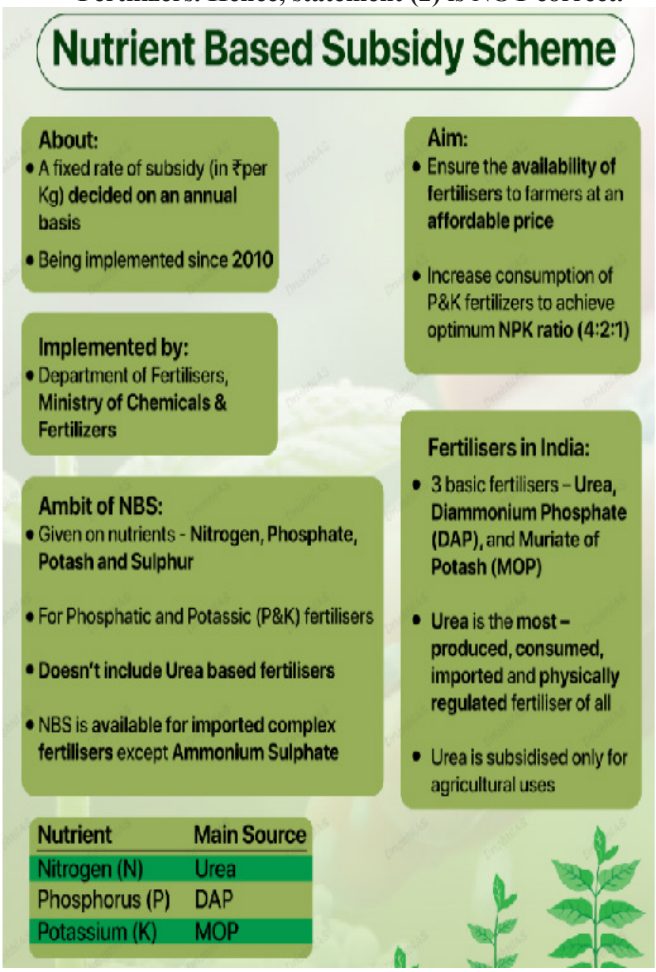
Explanation:

- Under the **Nutrient Based subsidy scheme** – fertilizers are provided to the farmers at the subsidized rates based on the nutrients **(N, P, K & S)** contained in these fertilizers.

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- Also, the **fertilizers which are fortified with secondary and micronutrients** such as molybdenum (Mo) and zinc are given additional subsidy. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The subsidy on P&K fertilizers is announced by the Government on **an annual basis for each nutrient on a per kg basis** – which are determined taking into account the international and domestic prices of P&K fertilizers, exchange rate, inventory level in the country, etc. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- It is being implemented from April 2010 by the **Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**


Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme
About:
• A fixed rate of subsidy (in ₹per Kg) decided on an annual basis
• Being implemented since 2010
Aim:
• Ensure the availability of fertilisers to farmers at an affordable price
• Increase consumption of P&K fertilizers to achieve optimum NPK ratio (4:2:1)
Implemented by:
• Department of Fertilisers, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
Ambit of NBS:
• Given on nutrients - Nitrogen, Phosphate, Potash and Sulphur
• For Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilisers
• Doesn't include Urea based fertilisers
• NBS is available for imported complex fertilisers except Ammonium Sulphate
Fertilisers in India:
• 3 basic fertilisers – Urea, Diammonium Phosphate (DAP), and Muriate of Potash (MOP)
• Urea is the most – produced, consumed, imported and physically regulated fertiliser of all
• Urea is subsidised only for agricultural uses
Nutrient | Main Source
Nitrogen (N) | Urea
Phosphorus (P) | DAP
Potassium (K) | MOP

63. (a)

Explanation:

- The **Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP)** replacing the erstwhile **New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)** was approved in **March 2016** and the Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) along with the National Data Repository (NDR) were launched in **June 2017** as the key drivers to accelerate the Exploration and Production (E&P) activities in India.
- **Uniform Licensing:** HELP provides for a uniform licensing system that will **cover all hydrocarbons such as oil, gas, and coal bed methane. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Under NELP, separate licenses were issued for exploring different types of hydrocarbons.
- Under the new system, **a graded system of royalty rates was introduced**. Under this system the **royalty rates will decrease** from **shallow water** (where cost of exploration and risks are lower) to deep water (where cost and risks are higher) to **ultra-deep water** areas. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

64. (c)

Explanation:

- Recently, the **Government of India has established the National Turmeric Board.** As **India is the world's largest producer** (75% of global turmeric production), **consumer**, and **exporter** of turmeric, this move aims to enhance the development and expansion of the turmeric industry within the country. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The **Board will consist of a Chairperson appointed by the Central Government,** members from key government departments including the Ministry of AYUSH, Departments of Pharmaceuticals, Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Commerce & Industry of the Union Government, along with rotating senior State Government representatives from three states.
- The largest producing states of Turmeric are Maharashtra, Telangana, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
- **Turmeric** is a **perennial herbaceous plant belongs to the ginger family** (Zingiberaceae). A friable well drained red loamy soil in wet or garden lands under tropical conditions is ideal. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

65. (a)

Explanation:

- Recently, **International Migration Outlook 2023,** a report on international migration patterns was released by the **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)** to analyse the migration trends worldwide. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- In 2021 and 2022, India became the primary source of migration to OECD countries, surpassing China.
- India consistently topped the list with 0.41 million new migrants in both years, while China had 0.23 million new migrants, followed by Romania with approximately 200,000 new migrants.

66. (d)

Explanation:

- **Kimberley Plateau is** located in **Western Australia.** However, Kimberley is known for its **diamond mining** activities. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **Katanga Plateau** is located in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo.** Katanga is known for its rich deposits of copper and other minerals. However, it is **not in Australia**. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Patagonia is a region located in **South America**, primarily in **Argentina and Chile.** It is not known for tropical evergreen forests; rather, it is characterized by diverse ecosystems including grasslands, deserts, and temperate forests. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

67. (b)

Explanation:

- **Proto- Austaloids:** A group of people settled in central India from the Rajmahal hills to the Aravalis, including tribes like **Santhal, Bhil, Gond, Munda, Oraon,** etc.
- Characteristics such as coarse and straight hair are attributed to them. Additionally, it suggests a historical connection, indicating that they may have played a role in developing the Indus Valley Civilization in collaboration with the Mediterranean race.
- Skeletons of this group have been found in the excavations of Mohenjodaro and Harappa. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

68. (a)

Explanation:

- **Mount Aconcagua** is indeed the highest peak of the Andes. Mount Aconcagua is located in the Andes Mountain range in South America, specifically in **Argentina. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The Great Dividing Range is actually located in Australia. The Great Dividing Range is a series of mountain ranges that run parallel to the eastern coast of Australia. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Mount K2, world's second-highest mountain, is not situated in the Great Himalayas. K2, also known as Mount Godwin-Austen, is part of the **Karakoram Range,** which is separate from the Great Himalayas. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

69. (a)

Explanation:

- The Orinoco River is not a tributary of the Amazon River. Both rivers are distinct and have different drainage basins. The Orinoco River has its own independent basin in northern South America, while the Amazon River has its basin further to the south. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The Orinoco River does not start from Lake Titicaca in Peru. The Orinoco originates in Venezuela, primarily from the **Delgado Chalbaud Mountain** in the Guiana Highlands. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The Orinoco River Delta is located in **northeastern Venezuela,** near the Atlantic Ocean. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

70. (a)

Explanation:

- **Chile** is the **largest copper-producing country** in the world, with 5,600 thousand Metric tons (5.6 million Metric tons) of copper mined in 2021. Copper production of Chile accounts for 27% of the total global output in 2021.
- **Peru** is the **second-largest copper producer,** with 2,200 thousand metric tons (2.2 million tons) of copper.
- **China** is the **third-largest copper-producing country,** with 1,800 thousand tons (1.8 million tons) of copper mined in 2021.
- **Congo** is a significant copper-producing nation just behind China, with 1,800 thousand tons (1.8 million tons) of copper output in 2021. The top three copper-producing countries account for about 46% of the total world output in 2021. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

71. (c)

Explanation:

- The **mistral** wind blows **offshore along the Mediterranean coast from northwestern Italy across the French coast to northeastern Spain** and is

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

particularly strong and frequent in the lower **Rhône Valley** in south-eastern France. It blows a long way out into the **Gulf of Lion** in the northern Mediterranean Sea and can be felt to the east of **the Balearic Islands,** in Sardinia, and sometimes as far as the coast of Africa – and thus affecting the conditions on the busy shipping lane north of Algeria. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

- **Foehn,** warm and dry, gusty wind that periodically descends **the leeward slopes** of nearly all mountains and mountain ranges. The name was first applied to a wind of this kind that occurs in **the Alps,** where the phenomenon was first studied. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

72. (b)

Explanation:

- The Taiga biome is a biome characterized by coniferous forests and is located just **south of the Arctic Circle**, primarily between **50 and 70-degrees north latitude**. It extends across North America, Europe, and Asia. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- It is primarily composed of coniferous trees, such as pine, spruce, and fir. These trees are adapted to the cold and harsh conditions of the Taiga, with needle-like leaves that reduce water loss and help them survive in the cold climate. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

73. (a)

Explanation:

- The salinity of surface seawater is controlled primarily by the balance between evaporation and precipitation. As a result, the highest salinities are found in the so-called sub-tropical central gyre regions centered at about 20° to 30° North and South, where evaporation is extensive but rainfall is minimal.
- The temperature of seawater is fixed at the sea surface by heat exchange with the atmosphere. The average incoming energy from the sun at the earth's surface is about four times higher at the equator than at the poles. The average infrared radiation heat loss to space is more constant with latitude. As a result there is a net input of heat to the earth's surface into the tropical regions, and this is where we find the warmest surface seawater. **Hence, both statement-I and statement-II are correct, and statement-II is the correct explanation for statement-I.**

74. (c)

Explanation:

- Corals live with algae in a type of relationship called **symbiosis.** This means the organisms cooperate with each other. The algae, called **zooxanthellae,** live inside the corals, which provide a tough outer shell made from **calcium carbonate.** In return for that protection, the **algae** provide their **host with food** produced through photosynthesis. Zooxanthellae also provide corals with their **striking colours.**
- This symbiotic relationship is strongly dependent on the temperature of the surrounding water. As the water warms, zooxanthellae are expelled from a coral's tissue, causing it to lose its color and a major source of food. This process is known as **"coral bleaching**."
- **Coral bleaching does not always mean the death of a coral reef**. Corals can recover their zooxanthellae in time, but the process requires cooler temperatures.
- Ocean acidification also occurs because of rising carbon dioxide (CO_2) levels. The ocean absorbs carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide alters the chemistry of seawater by **reducing pH,** a measure of acidity. Water that has a lower pH is more acidic.
- When the pH of seawater is lowered as a result of CO_2, the availability of carbonate ions—one of the main building blocks in their calcium-carbonate skeletons—is reduced, and corals have a tougher time building up, or even maintaining, their skeleton. **Hence, statement I is correct, but statement II is NOT correct.**

75. (d)

Explanation:

- **Namdapha National Park** was established as a national park in 1983, and it was declared as a Tiger Reserve in the same year of 1983 in the same year.
- Namdapha is in fact the name of a river originating in the park and it meets Noa-Dehing river. The **Noa-Dehing river, is a tributary of the Brahmaputra** and flows in a North-South direction in the middle of the National Park.
- It is located in the State of **Arunachal Pradesh** and covers 1,985 sq km.
- It lies in close proximity to **India-Myanmar-China trijunction.**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- The park is located between the **Dapha bum range of the Mishmi Hills and the Patkai range.**
- It is **the only park in the World to have the four Feline species of big cat** namely the **Tiger (Panthera Tigris)**, **Leopard (Panthera Pardus)**, **Snow Leopard** (Panthera Uncia) and **Clouded Leopard** (Neofelis Nebulosa).

Hence, option (d) is correct.

76. (d)

Explanation:

- When **moisture is deposited as water droplets on cooler surfaces** of solid objects (rather than nuclei in air above the surface) like stones, grass blades and plant leaves, it is known as **dew.**
- The ideal conditions for its formation are **clear sky, calm air, high relative humidity and long cold nights. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- For formation of dew, it is necessary that **dew point is above freezing point.**
- **Frost** forms on cold surfaces when condensation takes place below freezing point i.e dew point is **at or below freezing point.** The excess moisture is deposited in the form of minute ice crystals instead of water droplets.
- The ideal conditions for formation of white frost are same as those for formation of dew, except that **air temperature must be at or below freezing point. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

77. (d)

Explanation:

- The **earth's surface receives most of its energy in short wavelengths.** The energy received by earth is known as incoming solar radiation also known as **insolation**.
- As earth is a geoid resembling a sphere the sun's rays fall obliquely at top of atmosphere and earth intercept very small portion of sun's energy.
- The solar output received at top of atmosphere varies slightly in a year due to variation in distance between earth and sun.
- During its revolution around sun, earth **is farthest from sun on 4th July.** The position of earth is called **aphelion Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- On **3rd January earth is nearest to sun.** This position is called **perihelion. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Therefore, annual insolation recieved by earth on 3rd Jan is **slightly more than** amount recieved on 4th July.
- However, the effect of this variation in solar output is masked by other factors like distribution of land and sea and atmospheric circulation.
- Hence, this variation in solar output does not have a great effect on daily weather changes on the surface of earth.

78. (a)

Explanation:

- The earth after being heated by insolation transmits heat to atmospheric layers near earth in **long wave form.**
- The **air in contact with land gets heated slowly** and the upper layer in contact with lower layer also gets heated. This process is known as **conduction. Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- When two bodies of unequal temperature come in contact with one another, there is flow of energy from warmer to cooler body.
- The transfer of heat continues until both the bodies attain the same temperature or contact is broken.
- Conduction is important in **heating lower layers of atmosphere.**
- The air in contact with earth rises vertically on heating in form of currents and further transmits heat of the atmosphere. This process of vertical heating of atmosphere is known as **convection.**
- The convective transfer of energy is confined only to **the troposphere.**
- The transfer of heat through horizontal movement of air is called **advection.**
- The horizontal movement of air is relatively more important than vertical movement.
- In middle latitudes most diurnal variations in daily weather are caused by advection alone.
- During summer season local winds called **loo** is an outcome of **advection** process.

79. (c)

Explanation:

The temperature of air at any place is influenced by:

- **Latitude:** The temperature of a place depends on the insolation received.
- **Altitude:** The atmosphere is indirectly heated by terrestrial radiation from below. Places near sea level

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

receive higher temperature than places situated at higher elevations. Temperature generally decreases with increasing height.

- **Distance from sea:** Compared to land, sea gets heated more slowly and loses heat slowly. Land heats up and cools down quickly. Therefore, the variation in temperature over sea is less than compared to land. The places situated near the sea come under moderating influence of sea and land breeze which moderates the temperature.
- **Airmass and Ocean currents:** Like the land and sea breeze, the passage of airmass also affects the temperature. The places which come under influence of warm airmass experience higher temperature and places that come under influence of cold airmass receive lower temperature.
- Similarly places located on the coast where warm ocean currents flow record higher temperature than places located on coast where cold currents flow. **Hence, option(c) is correct.**

80. (c)

Explanation:

- **Normally temperature decreases with increase in elevation.** It is called **normal lapse rate.** At times the situation is reversed, and normal lapse rate is inverted. It is called **inversion of temperature.** Inversion is usually of short duration but quite common nonetheless.
- A **long winter night** with **clear skies** and **still air** is ideal situation for inversion. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- The heat of the day is radiated off during the night and by early morning hours, the earth is cooler than air above.
- Over polar areas, temperature inversion is normal throughout the year.
- Surface inversion promotes stability in the lower layer of the atmosphere.
- Smoke and dust particles get collected beneath the inversion layer and spread horizontally to fill the lower strata of atmosphere.
- Dense fog in the morning are a common occurrence especially during winter season.
- This inversion commonly lasts for a few hours until the sun comes up and begins to warm the earth.
- The inversion takes place in hills and mountains due to air drainage.
- Cold air at hills and mountains, produced during night, flows under the influence of gravity.
- Being heavy and dense, the cold air acts almost like water and moves down the slope to pile up deeply in pockets and valley bottoms with warm air above. This is called air drainage. It protects plants from frost damage.

81. (b)

Explanation:

- When two different air masses meet, **the boundary zone between them is called as front.** The process of formation of front is known as frontogenesis. There are four types of fronts - Cold, warm, stationary and occluded.
- When front remains stationary, it is called stationary front. When the cold air moves towards warm airmass, its contact zone is called the cold front. Whereas if warm airmass moves towards cold airmass, its contact zone is called a warm front.
- If airmass is fully lifted above the land surface it is called occluded front. **Hence**, **statement (3) is correct.**
- These fronts occur in **middle latitudes. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- They are **characterized by steep gradients in temperature and pressure.**
- They bring abrupt changes in temperature and cause air to rise to form clouds and cause precipitation. **Hence**, **statement (2) is correct.**

82. (a)

Explanation:

- Thunderstorms are caused by intense **convection** on **moist hot days.**
- A thunderstorm is well grown **cumulonimbus clouds** producing thunder and lightening. When the clouds extend to heights where subzero temperature prevails hails are formed, and they come down as hailstorm. If there is insufficient moisture a thunderstorm can generate duststorm.
- A thunderstorm is characterized by intense updraft of rising warm air which causes clouds to grow bigger and rise to greater height. This causes precipitation. Later downdraft brings down to earth the cool air and rain.

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- From severe thunderstorms sometimes spiraling wind descends like trunk of an elephant with great force, with very low pressure at center causing massive destruction on its way. Such a phenomenon is known as a **tornado.** Tornadoes generally occur in **middle latitudes.**
- **Tornadoes** over sea is called **water sprouts.**
- These violent storms are manifestation of atmosphere adjustments to varying energy distribution. The potential and heat energy are converted into kinetic energy in these storms and restless atmosphere again returns to its stable state. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

83. (a)

- The **troposphere is the lowermost layer of atmosphere.** Its average height is 13 km and extends roughly to height of 8km near poles and **18 km at equator.**
- **The thickness of troposphere** is **greatest at the equator** because heat is transported to great heights by **strong convectional currents**.
- This layer contains dust particles and water vapour.
- All changes in **climate and weather** take place in this layer.
- The temperature in this layer decreases at rate of 1 degree Celsius for every 165 m of height.
- This is the most important layer of all biological activity.
- The zone separating troposphere from stratosphere is known as **tropopause.**
- The air temperature at tropopause is about minus 80 degrees Celsius over the equator and about minus 45 degrees Celsius over the poles.
- The temperature here is nearly constant hence it is called tropopause. **Hence, both statement-I and statement-II are correct and statement-II is the correct explanation for statement-I**.

84. (b)

Explanation:

- The insolation recieved by earth is in short wave form and heats up its surface.
- The earth after being heated itself become a radiating body and it **radiates energy in long wave form.**
- **This energy heats up atmosphere from below.** This process is known as terrestrial radiation.
- The long wave radiation is absorbed by atmospheric gases particularly by carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.
- Thus, atmosphere is **indirectly heated by earth radiation.**
- The atmosphere in turn radiates and transmits heat to space.
- Finally amount of heat recieved from sun is returned to space thereby maintaining constant temperature at earth surface and in atmosphere. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

85. (b)

Explanation:

- **Guyot**, isolated **submarine volcanic mountain** with a flat summit more than 200 metres (660 feet) below sea level. Such flat tops may have diameters greater than 10 km (6 miles). (The term derives from the Swiss American geologist Arnold Henry Guyot.)
- In the **Pacific Ocean, where guyots are most abundant,** most summits lie 1,000 to 2,000 metres (3,300 to 6,600 feet) below sea level. Their sides, like those of other submarine volcanoes and volcanic islands, are slightly concave, rising gently from the surrounding deep-sea floor and steepening to about 20° at their summits.
- **Guyot is a flat-topped seamount.** They show **evidence of gradual subsidence** through stages to become flat topped submerged mountains. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

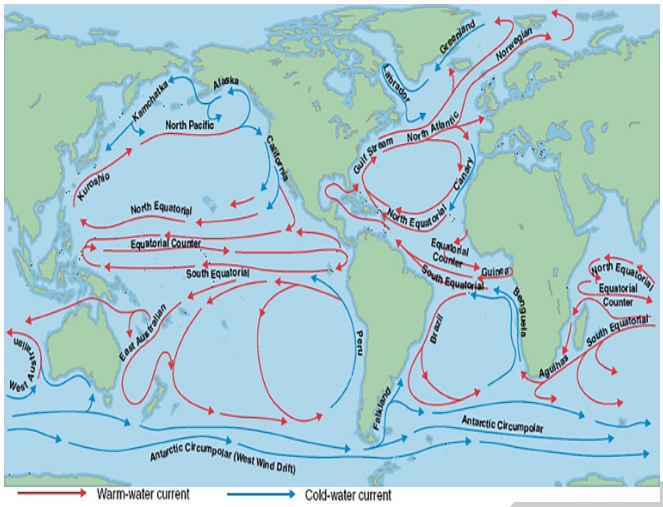
86. (a)

Explanation:

- **Cold currents:** It brings cold water into warm water areas. These currents are usually found on the west coast of the continents in the low and middle latitudes (true in both hemispheres) and on the east coast in the higher latitudes in the Northern Hemisphere. **Benguela, Humboldt and Labrador current** are cold currents.
- **Warm currents:** It brings warm water into cold water areas and is usually observed on the east coast of continents in the low and middle latitudes (true in both hemispheres). **Agulhas current** a warm, fast-moving high-saline current that moves southward down the east coast, its flow directed by topography. **Hence, option(a) is correct.**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]



87. (a)

Explanation :

- **Halocline**, **vertical zone in the oceanic water column in which salinity changes rapidly with depth,** located below the well-mixed, uniformly saline surface water layer.
- Especially **well-developed haloclines occur in the Atlantic Ocean,** in which salinities may decrease by several parts per thousand from the base of the surface layer to depths of about one kilometre (3,300 feet). In higher latitudinal areas of the North Pacific in which solar heating of the surface waters is low and rainfall is abundant, salinities increase markedly with depth through the halocline layer.
- Pycnoclines, or layers through which water density increases rapidly with depth, accompany such haloclines since density varies directly with total salt content. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

88. (c)

Explanation:

- **Stratus clouds** are **layered clouds** covering large portions of sky.
- These clouds are generally formed either due to **loss of heat** or **mixing of airmass with different temperatures.**
- These clouds often form at the **boundary of a warm front,** where warm, moist air is forced up over cold air.
- This movement produces clouds as the **moist air is cooled** across the entire front.
- The presence of these clouds usually means a **chilly, overcast day.**
- If precipitation falls from these clouds, it is usually in the form of **drizzle or light snow. Hence, option (c) is correct.**

89. (c)

Explanation:

- **Saline environment:** They can survive under extreme hostile environments such as **high salt** and low oxygen conditions. **Hence**, **statement (1) is correct.**
- **Low oxygen:** Underground tissue of any plant needs oxygen for respiration. But in a mangrove environment, the oxygen in soil is limited. Hence the mangrove root system absorbs oxygen from the atmosphere.
- Mangroves have special roots for this purpose called breathing roots or **pneumatophores. Hence**, **statement (3) is correct.**
- These roots have numerous pores through which oxygen enters the underground tissues.
- **Survival in Extreme Conditions:** With their roots submerged in water, mangrove trees **thrive in hot, muddy, salty conditions** that would quickly kill most plants.
- **Succulent leaves:** Mangroves, like desert plants, store fresh water in **thick succulent leaves. Hence**, **statement (2) is correct.**
- **Viviparous:** Their seeds germinate while still attached to the parent tree. Once germinated, the **seedling grows into a propagule.**

90. (b)

Explanation:

- Rocks of earth surface are are exposed to denudational agents and are broken up into various size fragments.
- Such fragments are transported by different exogeneous agencies and deposited. These deposits through compaction turn into rocks. This process is called **lithification.**
- In many sedimentary rocks the layers of rocks retain their characteristics even after lithification. Depending upon mode of formation sedimentary rocks are classified into 3 major groups :

Mechanically formed:

- **Sandstone**
- Conglomerate

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- Limestone
- **Shale. Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- Loess

Organically formed:

- Geyserite
- Chalk
- Limestone

Chemically formed:

- Chert
- Halite
- Limestone
- Potash

91. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (MTP Act)** was passed due to the progress made in the field of medical science with respect to **safer abortions.**
- In a historic move to provide universal access reproductive health services, India amended the MTP Act 1971 to further empower women by providing comprehensive abortion care to all.
- Following are the **key Provisions of the MTP Amendment Act, 2021:**
  - Under the Act**, a pregnancy may be terminated up to 20 weeks** by a married woman in the case of failure of contraceptive method or device. It **allows unmarried women to also terminate a pregnancy** for this reason**. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
  - **Opinion Needed for Termination of Pregnancy:**
    - Opinion of one Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP) for termination of pregnancy up to 20 weeks of gestation.
    - Opinion of two RMPs for termination of pregnancy of 20-24 weeks of gestation.
    - Opinion of the State-level medical board is essential for a pregnancy to be terminated after 24 weeks in case of substantial foetal abnormalities. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

92. (a)

Explanation:

- **National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA)** was constituted by the Government of India in 1997 as an attached office of the Department of Pharmaceuticals (DoP), **Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers** as an independent Regulator for pricing of drugs and to ensure availability and accessibility of medicines at affordable prices.
- It was made to fix/revise prices of controlled bulk drugs and formulations and to enforce price and availability of the medicines in the country, under the **Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995-2013 (DPCO). Hence, option (a) is correct.**

93. (a)

Explanation:

- The **World Health Organization's (WHO) Global Air Quality Guidelines (AQGs)** provide recommendations for six major air pollutants:
  - Particulate matter **(PM2.5 and PM10)**
  - Ozone (O_3)
  - Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)
  - **Sulphur dioxide (SO_2)**
  - **Carbon monoxide (CO). Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- These pollutants have significant impacts on human health and are widely monitored.
- The **2021 WHO AQGs** recommend aiming for annual mean concentrations of PM2.5 **not exceeding 5 µg/m^3** and **NO_2 not exceeding 10 µg/m^3.** They also recommend that the peak season **mean 8-hr ozone concentration not exceed 60 µg/m^3.**

94. (d)

Explanation:

- Recently, **surgical oncologist Padma Shri Dr R. Ravi Kannan,** Director of the Cachar Cancer Hospital and Research Centre (CCHRC) in Assam, received the prestigious Ramon Magsaysay Award for 2023.
- He won the award for revolutionising the treatment of cancer in Assam through his people-cantered and pro-poor programmes (offering free treatment, food, lodging, and employment for caregivers).
- **Ramon Magsaysay Award was established in 1957** as Asia's highest honour and premier prize. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- It celebrates individuals who demonstrate exceptional spirit in serving the people of Asia, regardless of their background.

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- The award is **presented annually on August 31st,** which coincides with the birthday of Ramon Magsaysay, the third president of the **Republic of the Philippines**, who inspired its creation. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

95. (b)

Explanation:

- **Pulikkali** (Puli means Leopard/Tiger and Kali means Play in Malayalam) is a recreational street folk art performed on the fourth day of **Onam** celebrations. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Onam (August–September) is a Hindu rice harvest festival of **Kerala celebrated to commemorate King Mahabali.**
- The folk art is mainly practiced in Thrissur district of Kerala.
- The main theme of this folk art is tiger hunting with participants playing the role of tiger and hunter.
- **UNESCO'S Intangible Cultural Heritage** of India include the following:

Intangible Cultural Heritage of India			
Kumbh Mela	Yoga	Traditional brass and copper craft of utensils among thatheras of Punjab	Sankirtana (ritual singing, dancing and drumming of Manipur)
Buddhist chanting of Ladakh	Chhau Dance	Kalbelia (folk song and dance of Rajasthan)	Kutiyattam (a Sanskrit theatre of Kerala)
Tradition of Vedic Chanting,	Ramlila	Novruz (Persian New Year)	Ramman (religious festival and ritual theatre of the Garhwal Himalayas)
Mudiyettu (ritual theatre dance drama of Kerala)			

  - **Garba of Gujarat and Durga Puja in Kolkata** have also been added to the list.
  - **Mudiyettu** (ritual theatre dance drama of Kerala). **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

96. (a)

Explanation:

- **Japanese Encephalitis (JE)** is a **viral infection** that can cause inflammation in the brain. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- It is **caused by a flavivirus** that belongs to the same **genus as dengue, yellow fever and West Nile viruses.**
- Japanese Encephalitis Virus (JEV) is also a major cause of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in India.
- The disease is transmitted to humans through bites **from infected mosquitoes of the Culex species. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- These mosquitoes breed mainly in rice fields and large water bodies rich in aquatic vegetation.
- There is **no antiviral treatment for patients with JE.** Treatment available is supportive to relieve symptoms and stabilise the patient.
- Safe and effective JE vaccines are available to prevent the disease. **JE vaccination is also included under the Universal Immunisation Programme** of the Government of India. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

97. (a)

Explanation:

- The recently disclosed Chinese hack of senior officials at the U.S. State and Commerce departments stemmed from the compromise of a Microsoft engineer's corporate account, Microsoft Corp said in a blog post on Wednesday.
- Microsoft said the engineer's account had been penetrated by a **hacking group it dubs 'Storm-0558',** which is alleged to have stolen hundreds of thousands of emails from top American officials. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- **Modified Elephant and Scattered Spider** are some other notorious hacking groups seen in the news.

98. (a)

Explanation:

- **Anti-dumping duties** are taxes imposed on imported goods to compensate for the difference between their export price and their normal value. The purpose of anti-dumping duties is to rectify the trade-distorting effect of dumping and re-establish fair trade.
- **Countervailing duties (CVD)** are tariffs levied on imported goods to **offset subsidies** made to producers of these goods in the exporting country. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The **Department of Commerce recommends the Anti-dumping duty.** It is the **Ministry of Finance, which levies such duty.** Safeguard measures, on the other hand, are administered by **Director General** (Safeguard), which functions under the **Dept. of Revenue, Ministry of Finance. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- Further, the **World Trade Organization (WTO) allows anti-dumping measures** as an exception to the general disciplines. The WTO is an international organization that manages the rules of trade between nations. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

99. (d)

Explanation:

- **India** has climbed **six places** on the **World Bank's Logistic Performance Index (LPI) 2023,** now r**anking 38th in the 139 countries index.**
- This is a significant improvement from its previous ranking of 44th in 2018 and 54th in 2014.
- It measures the ease of establishing reliable supply chain connections and the structural factors that make it possible. The LPI considers **6 parameters** to evaluate logistics performance, namely:
  - Customs performance
  - **Infrastructure quality**
  - **Ease of arranging shipments**
  - Logistics services quality
  - **Consignment tracking and tracing**
  - Timeliness of shipments. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- Earlier, the **Ministry of Commerce and Industry** released the Logistics Ease Across Different States (**LEADS**) Report 2022.

100. (c)

Explanation:

- Recently, **India has become the 13th country** that can **issue OIML (International Organization of Legal Metrology) Certificates.**
- The **Legal Metrology Division, Department of Consumer Affairs**, is now authorised to issue OIML certificates.
- The **OIML** was established in **1955 and headquartered in Paris. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- It is an **international standard-setting body** that develops model regulations, standards and related documents for use by legal metrology authorities and industry.
- India **became a member of the OIML in 1956.** In the same year, India signed the Metric Convention. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The OIML-CS is a system for issuing, registering and using OIML certificates, and their associated OIML type evaluation/test reports, for instruments like digital balance, clinical thermometers, etc.
- To **sell a weight or measure in the international market an OIML Pattern Approval certificate** is mandatory. It is a single certificate accepted worldwide. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]